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REV. A. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

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BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1851.

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For the Herald and Journal. READ'S "GOD IN HISTORY." METHODIST MISSIONS.

MR. EDITOR :- When I saw you last you kindly encouraged me to forward for publication an article or two bearing on our blessed missionary cause; I send the first paper, hoping it may be acceptable to your numerous readers. I regret that my article should be necessitated to bear anything like an ungracious aspect; a Christian man would so much rather find cause for commendation than for blame in the conduct of other Christians toward him. But the interests of truth need to be vindicated in the case before us. There is a manifest disinclination among a certain class of writers on the missionary enterprize to give Methodist missionary agency any particular prominence, while a few are found who go beyond even this in exclusiveness, and actually leave us out of the account altogether! as though we did not exist as a missionary church; or, if we did, that we were doing nothing worthy of notice. This has been ing, benevolent institutions, &c.? Mr. Read done several times. Now our impression is, that when a case of this kind occurs, and the person so acting ought to know better, or that his statements and omissions are likely to do in nary and glorious change? To this inquiry jury, it is quite in place for any Methodist or Mr. Read furnishes no reply; that instrumen-Methodist preacher to step forward and call the tality was beneath his notice. Others, however, individual to account, and let the Methodists and the Christian public in general know the real state of the case. The work mentioned in the caption of this

article is a serious offender in this way. We gation Great Britain owes to Methodism. Such have already shown, in the Missionary Chart, or men as Dr. Bruhn, the Bishop of Gottenburg, "Compendium" lately published, that this book Dr. Wingard, the Archbishop of Sweden, the is not reliable in its financial and numerical Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. statements. But in the inaccurate state of missionary statistics which has hitherto prevailed, this is a defect which it only shares in common with other publications of its class. We don't to his religious convictions and sympathies, and now find fault with it on this account. Our ob- mention such names as Doctors Pye Smith, Urjection, our complaint is, that this otherwise ex- wick, Harris, McAll, Paton, Beman and Baird, cellent volume is decidedly partial, one sided, with Mr. Parsons and Sir C. E. Eardly, all of and does not do justice to the dealings of God whom-and a hundred more might be men-Methodism throughout the world is one-one in of the utility of Methodism. all its essential properties-and any injustice done to any part of it is an injustice to the whole. the theme he handles necessarily includes the

history and success of that denomination. Mr. Read's book is a goodly 12mo. of 400 History; or, Divine Providence Historically of Christianity."

From the expectations excited by the title, we took up this book with pleasurable feelings, and tude to God. expected, of course, to find that dispensation of on and establishment of Christianity" that ever

ism in this way. It is too high for him to look these men, and their cause, to set them off to the down upon, and profess to consider it beneath prejudice or exclusion of such men as Freeman,

an interest in, nor defend a procedure which is of life to express, in one ardent, dying cry to his Mr. Read refuses to notice. calculated to disturb evangelical harmony, and lead "Ephraim to envy Judah, or Judah to vex "Missionaries, missionaries, missionaries !" and Ephraim." God requires of Mr. Read to "ren- expired. der honor to whom honor is due;" but when the servants of Christ refuse to "glorify God" by not owning and rejoicing in each other's "God in Modern Missions." He traces the labor and success, then do the devils work, and rise of the missionary societies, beginning with

the success of Methodist agency, and made the cieties, but not a word of the "Methodist" Mismost of each leading transaction, and jealously sionary Society! There are some people who, and systematically excluded the memorial of missionary labors performed by evangelical Cal-nunciations of "sectarianism." What then is vinists, as if they had no existence, we should this but sectarianism, in its most offensive ashave felt ourselves disgraced by such bigotry; pect? And what good end can be answered by and more especially so if he had placed on his this weak and unworthy attempt to conceal title page a theme so general as justly to include Methodist missionary agency and success from the labors of those brethren. How different, for public view? And all this too in a country instance, is the spirit which exhibits itself in where one sect don't thank another for the "tol-"Evangelism in 1850." The excellent and catholic minded writer of that book aims honestly to do justice to all; to tell not merely the truth," but "the whole truth." "Master, to the sect don't thank another for the "tol-eration" of their existence, and liberty of action. But then perhaps we have no great occasion for surprise or regret. Methodism is well used to this sort of treatment; and any justice she

dicated the "hand of God." Now this is too the kingdoms on a blaze!" bad; and Mr. Read cannot be excused with plea of ignorance. It is not to be supposed that a odism from his "Providential Illustrations" re-"Master of Arts," and a man who has been for a quires a few thoughts more to be spent on the number of years a missionary of the "American subject. He has occupied scores of pages in Board," knows nothing of Methodism, and its "illustrating" occurrences not one tenth part so vast missionary agency. And yet, if he knew, important as numbers of other facts in "the exwhy, with such a title page as his, act toward it tension and establishment" of the system he as he has done? Were he a "Pusevite" we deemed beneath his notice. But losing sight of could understand him. In that case his book this, let us set off a few instances of "increase," and his title would both agree; Methodism and "success," "native liberality," &c., in Method-"Christianity" would not by synonymous. But ist mission churches, that if not calculated to we maintain that, Methodism being Christianity, throw into the shade—(which we have no desire any treatise on the "extension and establishto do, further than the intrinsic worth of the ment of Christianity," in modern days, which fact may cause the scale to preponderate)—the excludes Methodism, is unfaithful to Christianity, cases he eulogizes so exclusively, at least to and "keeps back a part of the" truth. Well, if stand up nobly beside them, as "not a whit besions be Christian missions, we inquire, have speaks as if no parallel to the instances he cites

in either country? Can the history of either nation be honestly written without any prominent reference to this system?

So far as England is concerned, what was her moral state, her prevalent theological teachings, the state of her church and nation, 120 years ago? Was not infidelity rife? was not Arianism and even Socinianism in her "high places," among the very Bishops and court of England? And to what a condition of deplorable ruin were both church and state fast tending? If Mr. Read wants an answer, he can find it in the writings of such men as Bishop Burnet, (in his "Pastoral Care,") Bp. Gibson ("Letters," p. 2,) Bp. Butler, (Advertisement to the "Analogy,")
W. Wilberforce, (in "Practical View,") Archbishop Seeker, ("Changes," p. 4,) Dr. Guyse, (Life and Sermons,) Dr. Watts, (in his "attempt toward a revival," &c.,) and "a cloud" of other witnesses.

What is England now, and as compared to what she was then, in morality, doctrinal teachlauds her high position. Yes; but what made the difference? What leading instrumentality has God employed to bring about this extraordihave answered for him, and these are witnesses in all respects unexceptionable. The politicians. judges, historians, bishops and nobles of England have recorded their testimony of the obli-Duff, Lords Ashley and Sandon, the Duke of Sussex, and even the British King himself; or if it please Mr. Read better, we will come nearer with Methodism and Methodist missions. Now tioned—who have openly and honorably testified

As to America, Mr. Read is justly proud of her high literary, moral and religious position; Mr. Read owes a responsibility to every mem- and we share in his glowing hopes of her ultiber of this body to act equitably toward it, where mate influence on human happiness and salvation. But what gave this country its character and standing? Had Methodism no hand in the formation of this greatness? Does even New pages, and is written by an enthusiastic student England owe no gratitude for her morality, her f history. Its title is, " The Hand of God in religious life, for a soul-saving theology, to Methodism? Yes, even here, as well as through-Illustrated in the Extension and Establishment out the world, the sons and successors of John Wesley have laid mankind under obligations which shall yet be universally owned with grati-

We are far from desiring to depreciate a sinnot occur in his book; and Methodist missions, except once, and that in a mere incidental way, he utterly refuses to notice!

We felt sorry, chiefly on the man's own account. Mr. Read cannot afford to treat Method-Cox, Barnabas Shaw, Waterhouse, or Coke? We have no disposition to regard Mr. Read as Are not the latter the equals of the former? In an enemy, but he is such a "mistaken friend" as what great quality can they be shown deficient? that his "sins of omission" in this case require Neither in zeal, labors nor success. Was then to be "rebuked sharply;" and he ought to know that he has reduced the value of his own book, and destroyed the harmony and truthful- brethren to whom Mr. Read directs an exclusive ness of his subject, by omitting an important attention, have not exhibited higher Christian and essential feature of that subject. God has heroism than that of our own devoted Cox, who, furnished these "illustrations," and whether when sinking into the arms of death, in "the Mr. Read be pleased to record or omit them, high places of the field" of Africa, exclaimed, (in there they are, standing out in the remarkable words which sunk deep into the heart of the prominence which "the hand of God" has im- church which sent him,) "Though a thousand fall, yet let not Africa be given up!" or that of ressed upon them.

The members of Mr. Read's religious commular tour Waterhouse, who, animated by a similar nity cannot complain when we thus call him to spirit, in the ends of the earth, and in the moaccount. As Christians they can neither have ment of expiring nature, rallied the last energy

the "Moravian," then the "English Baptist," strengthen the hands of Popery.

Had any member of our church "brought out" the "American Baptist," the "London," "the book so one sided as this is, had he chronicled American Board," "the Church" Missionary So-

we saw one casting out devils in thy name, and has received has been, in most cases, very tardily we forbade him, because he followed not with rendered. Methodism has had much to endure: us!" May God save the hearts of his people haughty disregard, "vulgar abuse and elegant the "providential extension and establishment ten years in the common crusade against this have no other information than what he supplies, heaven, and protected by an unseen hand, these would never know that Methodism existed, or if floods would have extinguished it; but, blessed it did, that any one point in its history ever in- be God, it still "fires the nations," and "sets

Methodism be Christianity, and Methodist mis- hind" them in any valuable characteristic. He there been any facts in "the extension and es- could be found, and that the peculiar favors of tablishment" of either which were worthy of being recorded in a book such as Mr. Read has and that all this was most manifest. We shall

not been an instrument, in "the hand of God," | led St. Paul, when the attempt was made to de-| such sectarian littleness, and look upon such | are beginning to see that more gold can be had | simplicity and comfort are the most striking preciate the labors and commission of himself conduct as constituting a grave offence.

and his associates, to say, "If any man trust to In the first place it is a sin against truth. Mr. sionaries whom Mr. Read, with true Calvinian partiality has "passed by," and in the absence of his "electing love," has "unconditionally reprobated" their names from being "written to his that of a man who would undertake to

God upon" Methodist missions, take, as one out has the right thus imperiously to blot our name of many that might be mentioned, the West In- from the "Israel of God." We have fought dia Islands. Sixty years ago those islands were "the Lord's battles," and have taken much terabout the most degraded and cursed locality of ritory for God, and if any brother chooses to write God's earth; and when the attempt was made to the general history he must give us our honest establish missions the most stern and diabolical place in those "chronicles," or be guilty of hisfor many years. The ungodly local Legislature truth." passed a law that to preach the Gospel of Christ to the poor negro slaves was a crime, to be visi- "brotherly love continue," if Christian people ted, for the first offence by "fine and imprisonact toward each other in this way? Did Mr. ment," for the second, "corporeal punishment Read "love" his Methodist "neighbor as himand banishment," and lastly, on return from ban- self" when he "did this wrong?" Let him reishment, "DEATH!" The punishment decreed verse the case, and ask himself how he would to be inflicted on the negroes for attending have felt had we treated him and his denominapreaching, or even for being present at a class tion as he has treated us. "Evangelical allior prayer meeting, was to be tied up to the ance" aims to develop and strengthen mutual whipping post, and flogged by the common exe- harmony among Christian people, and thus forcutioner, and then imprisonment. Under the tify them against anti-Christian reflection and sanction of this truly infernal code our places assault. But conduct like this wounds love and of worship were given over to lawless vio- destroys confidence. lence, which closed them up or tore them in pieces and burnt them. The furniture and homes of the missionaries were wrecked, and if the work we have done be the "work of God" these men of God thrown into dungeons with -wrought through his own power, by an instrucommon malefactors, where some of them con- mentality which he thus approved and used and tracted diseases which sent them, in great suffer- honored-then for any of our "fellow servants" ings, to an early grave. The members of our to treat us with indignity, and refuse to acknowlmission churches were cruelly treated; even edge us and our work, is an offence against our women were publicly flogged, till, from their lac- common Master, and for which those "fellow erated backs, the blood covered their naked servants" are seriously responsible to God. bodies, and many of them sunk beneath the tor- What HE owns and honors we cannot disown or some of these sufferers, and have heard them rogantly attempting "to limit the holy One of relate the particulars of their "great fight of af- Israel" in the choice of his own agency. flictions." Men and devils raged to stop the work of God, but they failed. With Christian auswered by this weak and unworthy attempt to magnanimity which would have done honor to conceal what the Methodists are doing for Godprimitive times, these missionaries and their while such conduct must grieve the Holy Spirit, devoted flocks "endured the cross and despised because it is an effort to hide, and practically the shame." Fines, imprisonment or death disown, the most powerful, efficient, and honored could not move these missionaries; they stood missionary agency that God has at present at nobly and did their work, and saw the salvation work in the world. expected, of course, to find that dispensation of mercy vouchsafed to the world through the labors of John Wesley, with all its present efficiency, referred to as one of the most remarkable ciency, referred to as one of the most remarkable control of the computation of the communication, in which we will point of the relative position of Methodism in the mission of the relative position of the relative position of Methodism in the demon of slavery fell, till every chain was knocked off and "the oppressed went free."

Meanwhile it is evident that, regardless of the communication, in which we will point out the relative position of Methodism in the mission of the relative position of the r "illustrations of Divine Providence in the extension, and we claim a right to rejoice Under their labors thousands of these degraded praise or censure, Methodism, to be faithful to who give him a warm reception, and hearty co-

in the good that has been done there. What we children of Ham became the freemen of the her high calling, must go right on, waiting on operation in his efforts to advance the Redeemer's kingdom. In the society of himself and family took place. But we read through to the end to find, to our disappointment, that the author had not condescended even to name Mr. Wesley or his labors. Methodism is a word which does

> sionaries, 192 local ministers, 193 chapels, (some course of the past 100 years has led millions to of which will hold from 1,200 to 2,000 persons,) the "kingdom of God." 53,000 church members, 19,000 scholars, and Duly grateful, Mr. Editor, for the undeserved ing the past year, in one stand alone, (Jamaica,) brethren in general, ship. And yet for such men, and for such results as these, won from the dominions of the Prince of darkness at such a sacrifice of suffering, of toil and of life, Mr. Read has not one word to

> Other "illustrations," kindred to these, might be noted, but our time and the space at our disposal warn us to a conclusion. Mr. Read has incidentally named "Fejee," but makes no reference to Methodism in connexion with it. This unwillingness of his, however, does not alter the fact that "Cannibal Feeje" has been won for Christ, solely by the laborers of the society which "Vineyard Sound," with the intimation that

will try to sustain. God for the blessings, spiritual and temporal, world renowned statesman and orator, Daniel conferred on themselves and their benighted Webster. Tisbury lies in the middle portion countries through the instrumentality of their be- of the Vineyard, crossing it from north to south. loved Methodism. That is, nearly \$110,000 Edgartown lies on the eastern extremity, and contributed in one year by the missionary has about 1500 of its inhabitants gathered into churches of one branch of the Methodist family! a compact and beautiful village. These island-Now, as a financial fact, Mr. Read has no item ers are nearly all engaged in a sea-faring life. in his whole volume which can bear comparison Every family has an interest in navigation. The with this. And yet these are the people whom whaling and the fisheries are to them great he, with so much dignity and self-complacency, sources of wealth. The whale ships are usually professes to consider as beneath his notice! We absent three years, and rarely do they return pity the man who can act in this way. With from the Southern Ocean without large and val-Mr. Read's motives we have nothing to do-but uable cargoes. But within three years past here is conduct really reprehensible, in a high many of the Vineyarders have laid aside har-

himself that he is Christ's, let him of himself Read's book and title don't announce to the think this again, that, as he is Christ's, even so world that he was about to enlighten them on are we Christ's;" 2 Cor. 10: 7. "Are they the subject of the "extension of" Calvinian or ministers of Christ?" So are those devoted mis- Congregational "Christianity"-it was "Chrisin 'n his book; and all this, of course, "without doing them the slightest injustice?" "Neverthe- (of which he himself was one) and who would less the foundation of God standeth sure," and it complete his work and offer it to the world as a is as true now as ever, "By their fruits ye shall veritable history of that family, though he had know them." As an illustration of remarkable "success" and history from the record! Though we were and "increase" "according to the good hand of one of the smallest of the tribes of Jacob, no man persecution was aroused, and continued to rage torical unfaithfulness—of not giving "the whole

We have had personal acquaintance with dishonor, without sinning against him, and ar-

of God. They endured and toiled on, "the This last sentence we intend to justify in an-Lord working with them;" and before their other communication, in which we will point

ignorance, one hot-bed of oppression, lust, and HER OWN "PECULIARITIES," and that the only inconceivable wickedness, there grace has gained one of its noblest victories. To God be all the with "the doctrine, discipline and spirit" of with "the doctrine, discipline and spirit" of but cultivates this taste. That sweet piece of but cultivates this taste. That sweet piece of

109,000 attendants on public worship, and dur- kindness received at your hands, and those of my 3,500 have been admitted on trial for member- I remain, in the love and vidication of our com-

mon Methodism, Yours, &c., Shelburne Falls, Mass.

For the Herald and Journal. LETTER FROM MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

"Martha's Vineyard"—Towns and County—Pursuits—
"Edgartown," its harbor, scenery, citizens, schools, and churches—"Holmes' Hole," its harbor, churches, and MR. EDITOR :- We last reported from the

you might expect to hear from us again soon. The Friendly Isles Mission was entered upon Our gallant little steamer, despite the combined a few years ago, and has been, in the "hand of opposition of wind and tide, made the passage God," gloriously successful. In these four or between Nantucket and Holmes' Hole in such five islands we have 10 missionaries, 480 local brief space of time as did her much credit. We ministers, 91 chapels, upwards of 7,000 members shall not now stop to say anything of "Holmes and more than 8,000 scholars. Their King is a Hole." This will come in its order. On landworthy and intelligent local minister, and his ing here on the 3d ult., we immediately took the wife a devoted Christian. Mr. Read has nothing to say of the enterprising Freeman, and the providential openings into the kingdom of Ashantee; ally are aware, is in "Martha's Vineyard," an no word for the devoted zeal and endurance of island well known to the frequenters of "camp the missionaries at Liberia, and their noble meetings." Besides E. we have on this island wives, no eulogium for the scores of our men Tisbury and Chilmark. It would not be a very who have fallen there, and at the Gold Coast, easy matter to describe the precise form and and at Sierra Leone. Alas, Mr. Read! you cannot, by thus refusing to own them, deprive them of their fame or their reward. Though neglected in your volume, their names are regischusetts. North of Martha's Vineyard are the tered in a worthier "Book," and "their record" "Elizabeth Islands," while on its south is a of toils, of sufferings and of success, "is on small island called "Neman's Land;" these all high." God and heaven, and the thousands they taken together constitute "Duke's county," and instrumentally saved, own them, whether you do are part and portion of the "Old Bay State." r not!
Finally, Mr. Read dwells largely (p. 242, &c.,)

Duke's county has a population of 4,416 souls, and is divided as follows: Edgartown 1,894, on the "native liberality" of missionary churches; Tisbury 1,771, Chilmark 741. Chilmark lies on and those evidences of the love and liberality of the West of the "Vineyard," and is a place of our Christian brethren are to us a matter of de- considerable resort during the summer season, from this narrow minded carnality.

Mr. Read cannot see Methodism anywhere in have all succeeded each other for a hundred and don't stand alone; we can match them with sim
nary God save the hearts of his people and standard results and the dot of the standard results are to us a match them with sim
opposition, noisy scorn and elaborate sophistry,"

vout gratitude. But then we bless God they of such as wish to see one of the most extraordi
have all succeeded each other for a hundred and don't stand alone; we can match them with sim
nary natural phenomenas yet presented to the ilar instances. Nay, more, we think we can even gaze of man. This is a bulf or head, rising about of Christianity." Readers of his book, if they work. Had not the spark been lighted in exceed them; although in this our object is but 100 feet above the level of the sea, and crowned to raise an unholy emulation or "provoke" with a light-house. It is formed of clay and them to ought but "love and good works" in other kinds of earth, having most of the colors larger measure than ever. This emulation we of the rainbow. On a clear day, this part of the island, which bears evident marks of volcanic Take then an instance or two: the mission eruptions, makes a gay appearance; from which churches of one section of the Methodist family circumstance it derived its name, "Gay's Head." contribute yearly the sum of more than \$57,000 If we would behold Gay's Head to the greatest to the General Fund, besides doing much for advantage we must look upon it just as the settheir local interests. In addition to this those ting sun casts upon it his last rays; it then mission churches raised and sent home in the shines with indescribable splendor. Gay's Head centenary year \$52,000, as a thank offering to is said to be a favorite summer resort of that

from the mines of California.

of the best on the American coast ; safe and easy of access. The village commences on the margin of the harbor, running back therefrom. The principal streets are laid out with regularity, lined on either side with neat and substantial buildings. Taking an elevated position, the sea is seen in all its grandeur, stretching out far as the eye can reach. On its surface are seen innumerable little fishing boats, and numerous larger vessels of every name, size, and pursuit. To the north you lose sight of the ocean by reason of just over the promontory is the ever to be remembered bleak and inhospitable spot, on which, Dec. 21, 1620, the devoted pilgrim band, stepping from their frail bark, offered incense of praise to Him who had safely conducted them to the home of civil and religious liberty. This Edgartown is an agreeable spot for all such as, wishing to be free from the turmoil and confusion of city life, would spend their days in quietude, happiness and usefulness. We were much surprised to find that this is not a place of more general summer resort. Why are such places as Newport, Nantucket, &c., so generally resorted crowded hotels, while E. has but one hotel, and that of a very diminutive character? Why is it so? Let the lovers of cool breezes, pleasant sights, intelligent and refined society, go to E., and they also will then ask, Why is it so?

We found the people of E. very sociable. Eight days were spent very agreeably in their society. Never, perhaps, did time speed more rapidly than while in their midst. We left with reluctance. Here the cause of education meets with the countenance and patronage of the citizens to an extent rarely surpassed. During our stay the "Duke's County Educational Association" was in session. The exercises of its three days' session were very agreeably diversified by the delivery of extemporaneous and written addresses, the transaction of business, and the discussion of topics for the further improvement forget that, whatever may have been or whatever of an already finely matured system of education. There were present several clergymen of various denominations, from the several towns the Creator we should offer praise and thanksrepresented. Each session was opened with prayer. This struck us as the right way of beginning good business.

The various denominations of evangelical Christians are well represented here. They have got their churches and their pastors. Whether we speak of church edifices, communicants, congregation, wealth, or influence, the M. E. Church stands foremost. Rev. Charles H. Titus, of the Providence Annual Conference, has just entered upon his second year here. He finds a people happily. Both head and heart, we trust, were much improved by his public ministrations on the

instrumental music, the Piano Forte, appears to be an indispensable article of household furniture amongst them. The muses also deign to visit this lovely spot. And no wonder, for we could scarcely conceive of their finding a more congenial atmosphere. Why, we almost caught poetic inspiration ourself, while here, insensible as we had hitherto been of her magic influence. But we cannot linger here, however much we might desire it. From everywhere and from everything we hear the imperious command, " Move on."

"Holmes' Hole," (what an horrid name!) lies eight miles N. E. from Edgartown. It is the most important part of the town of Tisbury. Its harbor is large and safe; of sufficient depth of water for the largest merchantmen. It is much frequented by vessels passing through the Vineyard Sound, particularly when the winds are contrary. Good and faithful pilots reside here, to assist the unexperienced navigator in his passage along this dangerous coast. No better view can be obtained of this fine and shining village, than that afforded by standing on the deck of the steamer as she glides through the bay into her harbor. From this position we have a full view of the village, spreading out before us in all its length and breadth. The most prominent objects presented are the three churches, Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist Episcopal. These churches, "beautiful for situation," are "the joy of the whole" village. They are built in good taste, and stand just where they ought to stand—prominent and central. The tower of the M. E. Church is adorned by the "town clock," which gives the time of the day at three different points of the compass. It is a neat structure. But more of it bye and bye.

The male inhabitants of Holmes' Hole, like those of Edgartown and other portions of the island, are chiefly sea-faring characters. The youths of the place look upon the sea as the theatre upon which they are to play life's drama. They enter upon their adventurous career cheerfully, and fired with the ambition of hope, few of them rest until from the humble capacity in which they started, they rise to the command. It is from this island the whalers of New Bedford are furnished with their most enterprising, daring and successful captains and under offi-

to the family of Capt. Thomas H. Smith, where we were very agreeably entertained until leaving for other parts. When somewhat younger than now, Capt. S. "ploughed the great deep." Our evenings passed away pleasantly in his company, while seeing him "shoulder his crutch," (walk the deck,) "and fight his battles" (traverse ocean) "o'er again." Capt. S. we found to be an old Methodist, who appeared to take great pleasure in communicating particulars relative to the rise, progress, and present position of the M. E. Church at Holmes' Hole. Our late Conference has just appointed Rev. George W. Stearns to this charge. We had not the pleasure of spending Sabbath with him, and consequently cannot speak of congregation, &c. We were however assured that Methodism is doing well here. The church numbers 106, with 8 on probation. We feared being under the necessity of leaving the village without the opportunity of viewing the interior of the church. In this however, we were very agreeably disappointed. On the morning of our departure, our accommodating host procured the keys from the sexton,

from the fish and the whale than can be dug characteristics. Its proportions of length, breadth and height, harmonize to a charm. Stability We were on this island two weeks, nearly the and neatness are combined. Its furnishing and whole of which were spent in Edgartown and Holmes' Hole. Edgartown is the shire town of as correct taste would have provided. It will the county. It has a fine harbor, considered one afford comfortable accommodation for 400 hearers, and was erected at the very moderate cost of \$6,000. We wonder not that a Boston clergyman viewing this church, expressed a wish that Boston church builders would come here for a model. But there was another sight in reserve for us before quiting this place. Leaving the body of the church, we commenced an ascent, stairway after stairway, not resting until we planted our feet on the roof of the belfrey. And now one of the most glorious sights we ever beheld burst forth to our astonished view. Above the obstruction interspersed by Cape Cod; while us was the unsullied sky, with the bright luminary of day journeying along its southeast. Beneath our feet lay the beautiful village, while in the dim distance were beheld sea and land, city, village, and country. Before us is the Vineyard Sound, in all its grandeur, stretching forth into illimitable distance, bearing upon its bosom innumerable water crafts of every nautical name. To the north are seen Falmouth and Wood's Hole. To the east, Edgartown, Hyannis and Nantucket, and to the west, we descry New Bedford and Tarpoline Cove. But never was greater madness exhibited than in an attempt to describe such a scene, on a sheet already jammed to during the warm season, while Edgartown is so little sought? Why have they so many with the first spark of poetic fire. Gives it up. with the first spark of poetic fire. Gives it up. ITINERANT.

Wareham, Ms., May 21.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

Mr. Stephenson, the eminent engineer and architect, who has lately become so celebrated on account of his great success in connecting the Isle of Anglesea with Wales, by means of tubular bridges, which are justly regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of modern skill, ascribes his success to Divine Providence. When the last stone of the principal tower was laid, to the party who had assembled to offer their congratulations, Mr. S. said :-

"Let not others, any more than myself, and all who have been connected with this great work, may be the ability, science, intelligence and zeal brought to bear on the creature's works, it is to giving, for without his blessing on our works, how can we expect them to prosper. He fully believed that Providence had been pleased to smile on their undertaking, and he hoped they all, with him, would endeavor to obtain those

EXAMPLE OF WM. WIRT.

As life advanced, his convictions of the truth and value of Christian revelation, and of the duties it imposed upon him, became more earnest and profound. He devoted a portion of his time, every day to the reading of the Scrip tures; engaged in a comprehensive study of we spent a considerable portion of our time very theology, cultivated habits of prayer and meditation, which he promoted and encouraged throughout his family; and frequently employed his leisure in the composition of religious essays and records of private devotion. He took great interest in the promotion of moral and religious institutions; in the missionary labors of the churches, in the extension of Sunday Schools. in the success of Bible Societies, and was, at the time of his death, the President of the State Bible Society of Maryland. * * *

I find his letters urging his children and

young friends, to the careful perusal of Horne's Introduction to the critical study of the Scriptures; Bishop Watson's apology for the Bible, in answer to the Age of Reason; Butler's Analogy; Paley's Evidences of the Christian Religion; Addison's Tract on the same subject; Faber's Difficulties of Infidelity, and other works of this class. To Horne's Introduction, particularly, he was accustomed to express his obligations for the convictions of his own mind, and he never lost an opportunity of commending it to his friends.—Kennedy's Memoirs of Wirt.

WORK, WORK!

I have seen and heard of people who thought it beneath them to work—to employ themselves industriously to some useful labor. Beneath them to work! Why, work is the great motto of life; and he who accomplishes the most by his industry is the most truly great man. Aye, and is the most distinguished man among his fellows, too. And the man who so far forgets his duty to himself, his fellow creatures and his God -who so far forgets the great business of life as to allow his energies to stagnate in inactivity and uselessness, had better die; for, says holy writ, "He that will not work, neither shall he eat." An idler is a cumberer of the ground; a weariness and curse to himself, as well as to those around him.

Beneath human beings to work! Why, what but the continued industry that brings forth the improvement that never allows man to be contented with any attainment he may have made, or any work he may have effected-what but this raises man above the brute creation, and under Providence, surrounds him with comforts. luxuries, refinements, and physical, moral, and intellectual blessings? The great orator, the great poet, and the great scholar, are great working men. Their vocation is infinitely more laborious than that of any handicraftsman. And the student's life has more anxiety than that of any other man. And without the perseverance, the attention of real industry, he never can succeed. Hence, the number of mere pretenders to scholarship of those who have not the strength and industry to be real scholars, but stop half way and are mere smatterers, a shame to the profes

Beneath human beings to work! Look in the artist's studio, the poet's garret, where the genius of immortality stands ready to seal his works with her uneffaceable signet, and then you will see industry standing by her side.

Beneath human beings to work! Why, I had

rather a child of mine should labor regularly, at the lowest and meanest employment, than waste its time, its body, mind and soul, in folly, idleness, and uselessness. Better to wear out in a year, than rust out in a century.

Beneath human beings to work! What but

work has tilled our fields, clothed our bodies, built our houses, raised our churches, printed our books, cultivated our minds and souls?-"Work out your own salvation," says the inspired Apostle to the Gentiles .- Cornish Banner.

Friendship is more firmly secured by lenity towards failings, than by attachment to excellenpublished? We shall see.

Mr. Read dwells at some length on the cases of England and America. Has Methodism then of England and America. Has Methodism then of the spirit which is seed if this was most mannest. We shall see.

Mr. Read dwells at some length on the cases of England and America. Has Methodism then of England and America. Has Methodism then of the vineyarders have laid aside har-least many of the vineyarders have laid aside har-le

Berald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1851.

TROY CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS. TROY DISTRICT, Zebulon Phillips, P. Elder .- Troy State St., S. D. Brown ; N. 2d St., B. O. Meeker ; Congress St., E. Goss; Third St. and Leving's Chapel, J. W. Belknap. West Troy : Washington St., W. M. Chipp; Ohio St., C. R. Wilkins, J. B. Houghtaling, sup. Lansingburgh, B. Hawley, T. Spicer, sup. ; Greenbush, H. C. H. Dudley; Castleton, J. L. Cook; Sand Lake, J. Chase, S. H. Hancock; Chatham, J. M. Edgarton, one to be supplied; N. Chatham and Nassau, W. A. Miller; Kinderhook, P. R. Stover; Brunswick, J. Tubbs; Raymertown, R. Pratt; Grafton, to be supplied; New Lebanon, J. Harwood; Pittefield, S. Parks; Dalton, J. Bannard; Hinsdale, D. W. Dayton; Middlefield and W. Worthington, E. Saver; Washington, S. M. Merrill; N. Adams, W. P. Grav; Stamford, to be supplied; S. Adams and Cheshire, A. W. Garvin; Williamstown, S. Halburt; Pownal, C. Chamberlin; New Ashford, J. Haslam; Bennington, M. Bates: Hoosick, J. Spier; Petersburgh, S. Hewes; Scaghticoke, C. R. Morris ; Tomhannock, H. Dunn ; N. Pittstown, J. Phillips.

ALBANY DISTRICT, John Clarke, P. Elder .- Albany Hudson St., H. L. Starks; Garretson Station, J. T. Arnold; Ferry St., A. A. Farr; Washington St., J. E. Bowen ; Arbor Hill, J. Leonard, E. Noble, sup. Watervliet, W. N. Frazer ; Bethlehem, M. Witherell ; Guilderland, C. Fuller; Schenectady, B. M. Hall; Amsterdam, T. Seymour, A. Wade, sup.; Minaville, W. F. Hurd; Fonds, W. W. Pierce; Johnstown, W. R. Brown; Gloversville, R. T. Wade; Bleeker, to be supplied; Pleasant Valley, O. E. Spicer; Canajoharie, E. H. Foster; Fort Plain, H. Chase; Seward and Cobleskill, C. E. Giddings; Esperance and Root, B. Isbell, A. J. Jutkins; Middleburgh, C. Devol; Schoharie, A. McGilton; Gallopville, G. C. Simmons; Knox, C. M. Anderson; Berne, to be supplied; Rensselaerville, H. W. Ransom.

SARATOGA DISTRICT, D. Starks, P. Elder.-Saratoga Springs, L. A. Sandford; Ballston Spa, T. Lodge; Malta, S. Stiles; Schuylerville, J. Quinlan; Easton, S Colman; N. White Creek, T. Benedict; Arlington, R. Brown; Salem, A. Campbell; Union Village, E. Stover; Rock City, J. Connor; Greenfield, J. Graves; Jessup's Landing, J. F. Craig; Luzerne, H. Williams; Wilton, P. H. Smith, A. H. Honsinger; Galway, R. H. Robinson Charlton, G. C. Wells; Jonesville, L. Janes, D. Poor, Sup.; Half Moon, C. Pomroy; Clifton Park, V. Brown, R. Kelley, sup. ; Waterford, S. L. Stillman ; Cohoes, L. Potter; Stillwater, J. Squier; Mechanicsville, P. M. Hitchcock, J. F. Burrows, sup.; Northampton, P. P. Harrower, A. Lyon, C. C. Bedell; Wells, D. Rose; Jonesville Academy, C. Bolster, teacher.

POULTNEY DISTRICT, S. Washburn, P. Elder .- Poul: ney, H. S. Smith; Fair Haven, R. Griffin; Pawlet, A. Ford, W. H. Hull, Sup.; Granville, J. Fassett; Hartford. L. D. Sherwood; Glen's Falls, to be supplied; Argyle and North Greenwich, W. W. Foster; Belcher, M. H. Stewart, Rutland, W. Ford; Wallingford, N. Whitman; Pittsford and E. Pittsford, C. Meeker; Mount Holley, to be supplied ; Benson, W. Bullard : Warren, H. B. Taylor, H. H. Smith; Johnsburgh, R. McElroy; Whitehal J. Thompson; E. Whitehall, P. P. Atwell; Hampton, R. Wescott; Middleton and Wells, J. S. Hart; Dorset and Danby, to be supplied; Castleton, Vt., T. W. Pearson Schroom, G. H. Townsend, B. S. Burnham, sup.; Adirondack, to be supplied; E. Hebron, S. Gardner; Troy Conference Academy, J. Ayres, Resident Agent.

BURLINGTON DISTRICT, A. Witherspoon, P. Elder .-Burlington, T. Dodgson; Williston, W. P. Graves; Shelburne, J. F. Yates; Hinesburgh, to be supplied; Starksboro', W. Little; Charlotte, G S. Gold; Ferrisburgh, R. Patterson; Monkton, M. Van Auken; Vergennes, W. Bedell; Weybridge, D. P. Hulburd; Bristol, C. Barber; Addison, S. Covell; Middlebury, H. Meeker; Salisbury, to be supplied; Whiting, to be supplied; Leicester, B. Cox; Brandon, A. C. Rose; Sudbury T. B. Pearson; Orwell, A. Johnson; Moriah, J. S. Mott; Crown Point, W. B. Haseltine, R. M. Taylor, sup.; Ticonderoga, D. Burnham.

PLATISBURGH DISTRICT, J. M. Wever, P. Elder .-Plattsburgh, S. P. Williams; Chazy, H. Blanchard; Champlain and Rouse's Point, C. L. Hagar, W. H. Meeker; Mooers, E. Watson; Ellenburgh, D. B. McKenzie; Beekmantown, J. Eames; Saranac, S. M. Rogers, J. Hall, Sup.; Redford, A. Hall; Schuyler's Falls, J. D. White; Peru, B. Pomroy; Keeseville, W. Griffin; Clintonville, M. White; Ausable Forks, M. F. Cutler; Jay, J. Pegg: Saranac River, to be supplied; Elizabethtown, A. F. Fenton; Westport, W. H. Tiffany; Essex, D. Osgood,

ST ALBANS DISTRICT, J. Frager, P. Elder -St. Al. bans, C. F. Burdick : Fairfax, S. W. Clemens, J. F. Chamberlain, Sup.; Cambridge, D. H. Loveland; Milton and Georgia, H. Ransom, E. N. Howe; Essex and Colchester, A. Osborn, S. B. Whitney; Winooski, L. Marshall; Waterbury and Stow. J. Kierman, one to be annplied : Morristown, B. Eaton : Hyde Park, J. G. Phillips Waterville and Johnson, M. Townsend : Bakersfield, G. G. Saxe; Berkshire, R. Washburn, D. W. Gould: Sheldon and Enosburgh, S. S. Ford, one to be supplied; Franklin, L. H. Brown, one to be supplied; Swanton, O. Gregg Alburgh, A. Champlin; Isle-la-Motte, to be supplied; Grand Isle, N. B. Wood: North Hero, J. Pollock: Z. N. Lewis, transferred to New York Conference, and stationed at Lee, Mass.; E. G. Asay, transferred to Philadelphia Conference; Henry Bridge, transferred to Black River

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TROY CONFERENCE. Division of Conference-Mission Plan-Sunday-Rev. Mr. Mattison's Sermon-The Conference Academy-Biblical Institute -The Germans-Membership-Missionary Collections-An-

North Adams, May 24, 1851. I closed my last communication with the election of delegates. There were some matters of business on vesterday that deserve a further notice. Before the hour for the election of delegates, a report of the committee on the division of the Conference was called for. The committee reported in part. The Conference voted. "That it is the sense of this Conference, that there he no division of the Conference for the ensuing four years."

Missionary Plan.-Last year a very elaborate plan for raising funds for the Missionary Society was adopted. Provision was made for reporting and publishing the names of contributors of one dollar or more. A difficulty was found by some of the brethren in the south part of the Conference, in respect to carrying this out-contributions of one, five and ten dollars were thrown upon the plate, and the persons giving them, would be disappointed if their names were not reported, while it would be impossible for the preachers to furnish them. After some discussion it was resolved to give the brethren until 15th July to furnish the reports to the Treasurer of the Conference Missionary Society. It appeared that some had not attempted to carry out the plan for want of confidence in its success. Others, however, had adopted the plan, and spoke in highest terms of the result. This morning the Presiding Elder of St. Albans District stated that they had adopted the plan in every part of the district, and found their collections very largely in-

The examination of effective elders was taken up Friday morning, and extended during the day through Troy, Albany, Saratoga, Poultney and Burlington districts. One requested a location from the conviction that he had never been called to the work of an itinerant preacher. Among the deacons there was a similar case. If these brethren are correct in their present convictions, it must be cause of gratification that they have discovered their mistake. The responsibilities and the sacrifices necessarily incident to this work are such that no man can with safety, either to himself or the church, enter it or remain in it, without a constant, deep conviction that God calls him to it. Some few other brethren have located, or taken a supernumerary relation, on account of ill health or the state of their temporal matters.

Monday, 26 .- On Sabbath all the churches of the village were supplied from the Conference. The Bishop was unable to preach. At 5 o'clock, P. M., in the Baptist church we had one of the most important sermons of the day and of this Conference, by Rev. H. Mattison, of the Black River Conference. The text was Eccl. 12: 7. It was a defence of the future and interminable existence of

the soul-a most masterly production, affording a rich ! intellectual and spiritual treat-the latter not less than

Educational interests, as connected with the Confer continue to demand attention. The T. C. Academy has during the current academic year had a large number of scholars, more I believe than at any former period; a gracious revival also has been experienced during the past winter. Still there are matters connected with the condition of the institution that will demand much attention, labor and sacrifice, on the part of its friends.

A resolution favorable to the Biblical Institute was passed. A memorial was presented to the committee on education respecting the state of ministerial education among us, and proposing the establishment of a theological department in the T. C. Academy, or, if more advisable, some independent institution for securing the same end. By many this is thought premature. Pending this matter, one of the fathers told us his experience respecting studying theology. "In 1811 we had few books; at this time Clarke's Commentary was published in numbers; and when we got that, O how thankful we felt for the very great help it afforded us."

Bro. J. J. Graw, German missionary in Albany, ad dressed the Conference, asking help for building a church in that city. He made a very favorable impression. After stating the number of Germans in the city-the provision for their spiritual wants-the embarrassments and the success of the work-and the pressing necessity for a church edifice immediately-he said, "get the Germans converted, and they make most excellent Methodists. They bow their knee in silent prayer when they first enter the house of God : they kneel with the pastor when he leads in prayer, and they all sing heartily the praises

The report of members show a decrease, of member 386 and probationers 87. There have been considerable revivals in various parts of the Conference, so that while the decrease should be cause of humiliation and heart searching, still there is hope that it may prove the church has been undergoing a process of purification, that when it shall be completed the church may move on in the work of saving souls with a vigor and efficiency unknown in the past history. The morning prayer meetings indicated a tone of religious feeling in the Conferen which it is fondly hoped may tend to such a result.

The Treasurer of the Conference Missionary Society reports the amount of \$6500. Some \$1700 more than

The anniversary was held on Monday evening, in the Baptist Church. Speakers, Rev. W. A. Miller, H. Mattison, and John Frazer. The addresses were excellent Collection, about sixty dollars.

Tuesday Morning, 27 .- The Conference met for the last time in this session. The Trustees of the Conference Academy presented a request for subscriptions to raise one thousand dollars for repairs on the Academy buildings. Brethren responded mostly in pledges of \$10 until the amount was raised. A few laymen participated. The committee on the Bible cause reported \$2,753.50

for the A. B. Society. It will be seen from these facts that the spirit of benev lence among both preachers and people within the Conference is not extinct. And yet I feel reproved for pen-

ning this, lest I should forget how far we come short of what we should be in this matter. In view of the decrease of members, T. Spicer moved that the last Friday in October be observed as a day of

fasting, humiliation and prayer. At a quarter before eleven, A. M., the Bishop commenced the religious exercise preparatory to the reading of the appointments. And thus closed a very harmonious and pleasant session of our Conference.

SAEBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

The Sabbath Schools connected with the Methodis Episcopal churches in Boston, held their anniversary on Wednesday, P. M., May 28, in the Bromfield St. Church. The exercises commenced at half past 2 o'clock : Jacob Sleeper, Esq., in the chair. The devotional exercises were conducted by Bro. Joseph Dennison, of Holliston. The chairman then addressed the meeting in a few pertinent remarks on the importance, aims and results of

first speaker, Rev. Prof. Baker, of Concord, N. H. After a single preliminary remark, Prof. Baker announced as the theme of his discourse, " The position and responsibilities of the Sunday School Teacher." This he illustrated, first, by contrasting the aim of the Sunday School teacher with that of the mere literary teachershowing that while the one labored to banish ignorance and introduce the blessings of refined life, the other would destroy sin, and restore man to the image of his

the Sunday School enterprize. He then introduced the

And, said the speaker, he who is more than priest of Levite-who enters into the inner sanctuary-who treat directly between man and his Maker, should possess those high qualifications which are adapted to such a sacred

Maker.

Whilst he admitted that it did not demand the pro foundest research to teach children, still it required no small degree of pains to make truth plain and simple to them. He thought careless and indolent teachers should be rebuked by the fact, that whilst philosophers will always attempt to answer the questions of philosophers while many a child's question remains unanswered-not because it is a child's question, but because it requires a degree of learning far beyond human philosophy to an-

The teacher's vocation had reference to those who we more accustomed to read hearts than books; hence h becomes in an important respect the bible of his pupils. And if it was not an ill conceit in the painter who would not look at a bad picture, lest his pencil should take some tint from it, the purest example should be set before those busy little artists, who sketch with such accuracy and minuteness every feature of character we exhibit before

It was far-seeing wisdom in Lycurgus, who desired transform his nation into heroes, to commence with the children, and inspire them with the lofty enthusiasm of imitating the most renowned examples of heroic virtue. Such was the importance of having the living embodi ment of virtue set before children, that he thought that if our present modes of doing good had existed in the apostles' time, that he who exhorted ministers to be "patterns of good works," and "ensamples to the flock," would have said to his "true yoke fellows," and to the women which labored with him in the Gospel, be ensan ples to your classes.

He spoke, also, of the difficulty of making practical imressions upon the heart. He would not undervalue human knowledge-a false religion even might be better than none. But it was the high office of the Sunday School teacher to implant in the hearts of his pupils the principles of true religion. And those Christians whose early training had been in the Sunday School, were more efficient and useful than those who had not enjoyed such advantages.

He spoke of the importance of gathering in vagrant children from the streets; and observed, that their work was not done so long as there was a single heart which throbs not in unison with the principles of Christ. The world was yet to be girded around and around with young hearts radient with truth and holiness.

Their highest hopes might not be immediately realized. The dull marble in the hands of the artist did not put on the proud aspect of life in a day, nor might the duller spirit at once be made angelic. Such are a few of the points dwelt upon in this very excellent address.

Rev. L. Crowell was the next speaker. He commenced by saying that it was very pleasant to advocate a cause which presented to the inquiring mind such an array of facts as to gain the approval of the patriot as well as the Christian, and which met the opposition of none. It had been said of the Sunday School cause that it was a cause of almost unmixed good. He proceeded to speak of the peculiar adaptation of the Sabbath School for the salvation of the ignorant and vicious multitude in the city, who never frequent the house of God, and to trace the operation of the influence of Sabbath School instruction in reaching the families to which the pupils belong. Our children suffer no danger in the Sabbath Schools from exposure to the influence of others, because they were surrounded with genial influences, while they were enabled to exert a good influence upon other children. How interesting was the medium of communication which this established between the Sabbath School and

these vicious families And having given some moral statistics of Boston and

other cities, he said that with reference to the M. E. converted the past year.

families, and be the means of as much good and more will be done. than by their instructions on the Sabbath. He spoke of of the right stamp in this work, and mentioned that he right of omitting them .- ED.] had heard a man say that if he could find the right kind of a man, he would employ him in this work.

Aristides found Cimon, the son of Miltiades, a profilgate youth in Athens. By his efforts in a little time he became equal to his father in courage, to Themistocles in sagacity, and not much inferior to his instructor himself in integrity. Among all the good things performed to one such benevolent effort.

The speaker also dwelt upon the necessity of a deeper ped that is used in the United States. feeling of personal responsibility, and alluded to the example of Samuel J. Mills, and commended it as worthy tion of President Edwards, in his youth, that, if there be among us. but one specimen of genuine Christianity in the world, he would be that specimen.

immortality made a young man upon reading it, to jump been converted and added to the church. This charge into the sea, that he might leap through it to that immor- has much to encourage them, and the preacher who will

argument, what should be the influence of the Gospel I have found it, and it is with heartfelt regret that my that brings life and immortality to light upon us? If he connection with this much loved people must so soon could rush confidently into the next world, under the in- close; but this is Methodism, and I love Methodism as it fluence of such light, what lively apprehensions should is. It is as hard for me as for others to break those as we have of the world, following in the radiant pathway of sociations which have been so sacred and dear, but we our risen Saviour ?

Crystal Palace in London; and the great diamond exhib- that any itinerant preacher has borne its burdens as lon which the diamond was placed, and there were two win- must do it. May God speed this glorious work. Amen. dows of stained glass, which looked out of it. And this Rockland. May 20. casket was placed in a palace vastly superior to the Crvstal Palace, lighted up with a vast solar globe, and a vast number of little lamps. And this diamond must be always a diamond. That one in the Crystal Palace might would not hurt the diamond. It must last forever.

this little friend of his had visitors to look at his little ciety. friend's diamond of greater dignity than Queen Victoria The Treasurer reported a balance on hand, May 1st, of

from her; and yet, they all pretended that they did not proper building, had been donated to the mission. want the diamond. But his little friend had a keeper, Bro. Jacoby's purpose is, to have the church and par so, if she would trust him with it.

that the little friend of whom he had been speaking, was now authorized to draw on that for \$1,000. every little child, that the diamond was the soul which A resolution was introduced looking towards the er thinks, feels, suffers, &c., but would never die, that the tablishment of a mission in Panama for the benefit of the Palace was the earth and sky, lighted with solar lamp by American and local population. day, and moon and stars by night-that the casket was the body, and the eyes its windows, that it cost the Collins makes the following reference:precious blood of Christ, that the thieves with their leader was Satan and his agents, and that the keeper was Jesus ficers has lately taken place. The prime minister has Christ, who said, Suffer little children, &c. He concluded by earnestly recommending them to go and commit them-

The exercises were highly creditable to all concerned,

CHURCH.

The anniversary of this society was held on Wednesday evening last, at the Hanover St. Church, Rev. J. Porter, of East Boston, presiding. The exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. Wise, of New Bedford, and singing by the choir. The Rev. D. W. Clark, D. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was the first speaker. He said and the philanthropist. Man's social and immortal weal sionaries, with their families. is closely identified with the prevalence of Christianity. system have tended to show the only hope of the world to be here. Civilization, without Christianity, only deepens the woes and degradation of the race. Various remedies have been proposed; some have thought philosophy and science to be the grand panacea; but in its intenser light the world has seen the impotency of its power and the falsity of its claims. Others have advocated the destruction of Christianity, deeming it the incubus which | City, April 8th, 1851 :keeps in abevance the clastic energies of the race. But,

kind, and have learned what human nature is. sionaries have fallen, but not in ruin. Their death ago- have finished the enlargement of their church; and furplaced Indian hut-look on toward the Pacific-look at of divine worship in the city. Africa, and on the supplanting of the barbarous cruelties | Brother Simonds and his lady are here, on a visit by the power of the Gospel in missionary hands-see the Brother Briggs's quarterly meeting, in good health. African from the man hunter. See a church in Sierra cuit, which is the most laborious circuit now occupied by Leone built from the planks and spars of a condemned us in California; yet best adapted to the state of his slaver-the missionary in Ashantee, from seeing the health. And yet, notwithstanding the amount of labor called to sit by the bedside of the dying African to re- his appointments, and is succeeding well; he is cheerful, ceive the tribute of a most affectionate convert. In Ton- and at home in his work. He is of opinion the circuit ga, see the church whose pulpit is supported on the relics will sustain itself. of heathenish images, and whose communion rails are I have also visited San Francisco. Brother Taylor

kindled by it into a bright and powerful flame. The providence of God puts into our mouths the lanshall yet be heard the voice of a great army, whose march joice. shall be onward, till

"The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks Shout to each other; and the mountain tops From distant mountains catch the flying joy; Till nation after nation taught the strain

Let the church be faithful, and Christianity will prove Church, he was happy to say that during the past year co-extensive with the race. When Solomon engaged in there had been an increase of more than 40,000 persons the erection of the temple, the fathers poured in their to the Sabbath School, and that 11,000 pupils have been gold; let the members of the church imitate them, and this second, this spiritual temple will excel the other in He spoke, likewise, of the necessity of more aggres- glory. Let there be a parallel between the sympathies sion, more out of door work, more going forth to families. of the church on this matter, and that manifested on the It was by this means that they would gain access to the occasion of a famine or a conflagration, and the work

Our reporter then adds a full report of our own rethe good a man of wealth might do, by employing men marks on the occasion, but we exercise our reserved The meeting closed with singing, and the benediction

by Rev. Dr. Clarke.

LETTER FROM MAINE.

Rockland-Temperance-Religion-Methodism BRO. STEVENS :- As it has become somewhat commo for correspondents to give a sketch of places as well as by Aristides, history records this as conspicuous, and people, I am inclined to say a few words about Rockland, justly so. The benefits conferred on mankind by such East Maine Conference. I have recently made a tour deeds are immense. Who can tell the good that might through Western Massachusetts and a part of New Hampbe accomplished if men of influence would attempt the shire, and have found almost everybody ignorant of the rescue of profligate youth, endowed by God with capacity whereabouts of Rockland, Maine. Well, I will just say, for great usefulness. O, what importance pertains often it is nothing more or less than the East Parish of Thom aston, from whose wharves almost all the lime is ship

Our embryo city numbers more than five thousa inhabitants, is governed by an efficient police, who are, as of imitation, particularly in respect to his deep feeling of they ought to be, "a terror to evil doers," of all sorts, but personal responsibility. He, also, referred to the resolu- especially to rum sellers, which traffic has nearly ceased

This town and charge has suffered from the general depression in religious interests so common through our He expatiated, also, on the need of a deeper spirituality country for several years past; but about two years ago of mind, in entering into this work. He mentioned an our brethren were inspired with hope that the darkness incident of a little girl seven years old, the daughter of a was passing away, and that they ought to hope and pray clergyman in this city, who secured the attendance of five for Zion's prosperity; and they have not hoped or prayed children of a foreign family upon the Sabbath School. in vain. There has been a gradual revival of religious Speaking of the importance of our realizing the worth interest for nearly two years past. We have seen agrea of souls, he observed that Plato's discourse of the soul's revival in our church, and a considerable number have succeed me in a few weeks may be assured that he has If such an effect could be produced by Plato's obscure one of the best stations in East Maine Conference. Such profess to be Christ's disciples, and when we possess the After the singing of a select piece by the choir, Rev. D. sacrificing spirit of Him "who was rich, and for our sakes Wise, of New Bedford, addressed the children in his pe- became poor," we shall be willing to suffer and sacrifice culiarly happy style. He told them about the great for his sake. It is for the "kingdom of heaven's sake," ited there, and then said he would tell them of a little as some of us have, but the great reckoning day will friend of his who had a diamond more precious than that. make all right. Our ministers and our churches make a The diamond of his friend had never been purchased but mutual sacrifice to sustain our glorious itinerancy; and once, and the price paid for it was greater than all the should this ever fail, the world's conversion must be long gold in the world. The diamond in the Crystal Palace postponed. O! brother, my soul takes fire while I was kept in a casket, lined with soft velvet, and enclosed write, and as a father in the itinerant ranks. I want to say in a gilt case. But the diamond that his friend had was to my junior brethren, take care of this ark of God. To set in a beautiful vase, which stood on pedestal, wrought whom is this world to look for its regeneration but to an in a very artistic manner, and the vase was surmounted itinerant promulgation of the Gospel ? If this world is with a globe, in which was a case softer than velvet, in ever redeemed by any agencies now in operation, this

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE. FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BOARD be broken to pieces with a hammer; but if one of the was held on the 21st inst. Rev. J. H. Perry was called stars should fall upon the casket that contained his little to the chair; the devotional exercises were conducted by friend's diamond, though it might break the casket, it Rev. C. Jost. The Corresponding Secretary reported several letters, one of which gave notice of a small legacy Again, the diamond in the Crystal Palace attracted a to the Society, and another gave notice of the desire of a creat deal of attention from all classes of people. But brother to make a donation of certain lands to the so-

\$2,375.60. Reports from several of the Committees of But sgain—there are guards set round that diamond; the Board were made: among others the Foreign Ger-But again—there are guards set round that diamond; the Board were made: among others the Foreign Gerfor there were many thieves there, who would be glad to man Committee reported a resolution which was adopted the night. And we must go abroad if we would save this get it. But his little friend was in danger of losing her by the Board, authorising Bro. Jacoby to proceed with excitable people. I tell you it is no small cross (where diamond; for there was a great gang of thieves, with a the erection of a church of small dimensions in the subgreat thief at their head, who had been stealing all his urbs of Bremen, upon a lot which, together with about life, and they were determined to get this diamond away one third of the amount necessary to put upon it the

who was able to keep this diamond for her, and would do sonage built in connection, so that the fund which has been contributed for the erection of a church in Germany In explaining the subject to the children, he told them will not, it is hoped, be ultimately impaired, though he is

POLITICAL CHANGES IN CHINA .- To these Brother

Some political shifting among the higher imperial of been deposed. Key-Ing, the commissioner who negotiated with Mr. Cushing, the American treaty, and who has, it is thought, very liberal views in regard to the treatment of foreigners, has been degraded to a low rank. The govand I exceedingly regret that this report of them is not ernor general of this province has been removed, and, I learn, has subsequently died. Nothing especially averse YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. to foreigners is as yet indicated in these movements. Yet with a young emperor upon the throne, of so great power. we are reminded to pray for kings and all that are in authority, that we may lead quiet and peaceable lives. Especially would I ask the church to pray that through us

the salvation of the Gospel may come to this people. GERMANY .- Rev. E. Riemenschneider, with his family. It is with pleasure I arise to address you on a subject sailed in the Hermann, on Saturday, the 17th inst. for the best and most interesting in the world. An enter. Bremen. Brother R. arrived in town, from the West, on prize that contemplates the removal of the evils over- the 14th inst., and goes out to aid in our foreign German spreading the earth, must be interesting to the Christian work. This makes the mission to consist of five mis-

BREMEN, GERMANY .- Under date of April 24. Brother All the experiments of quacks and tinkers upon the social Jacoby sends us a very interesting account of their quar terly meeting. The letter will appear in the Missionary Advocate. In it he remarks: "On Sunday we joined together in partaking of the Lord's Supper: about ninety persons communed: and it was a very solemn time."

CALIFORNIA.-Extract of a letter from Rev. Isaac Owens to the Corresponding Secretary, dated Sacramento

DEAR BROTHER :- I rejoice to learn through the Ad sir, the world has once witnessed an experiment of this vocate, that the Board have recommended the sending out of five additional missionaries. Since my last letter to Again, there are not a few who consider the mission- you I have visited Stockton and Sacramento city, and ary enterprize a failure. To such we grant that in some held a quarterly meeting at each place. Brother Corwin instances missionary stations have been given up; but, is well, and at his work; he has added since the last quarwe maintain, too, that they have in a vast number of in- ter two rooms to his parsonage. Brother Briggs is well, stances proved of the most glorious results. Many mis- and in fine spirits. The brethren of Sacramento city nies have proved the life pulsations of the cause in the nished and beautified the inside equal to our best churches church. Coke, Cox, and the host of martyrs, as they fell, in the States. Brother Briggs preaches three times in the have, like Samson in his fall, proved more fatal to the church, and once in the Washington Hall, each Sabbath. opposing influences, than in their vigor while living. The people crowd to hear him, until there is no room to The missionary enterprize a failure! Look at the dis- receive them, notwithstanding there are five other places

cordon of influences established there to protect the poor Brother Simonds, as you know, is on the Sonomo Cirheadless trunks of human bodies rolling in the streets, required, Brother Simonds has been able to attend to all

constructed of the spears and bludgeons of cannibalism. in good health, and at his work. He has added to his You may see the same results in China-in Asia. There labors in the church and on the plaza the labors of the is no spot on earth so dark or cruel, but Christianity will | Seamen's Bethel, which is becoming a subject of interest renovate it. The ultimate spark of humanity will be en- in San Francisco. This makes for Brother Taylor at least four sermons each Sabbath. Do not be alarmed at our requests. There is work

guage of the dying Wesley, "The best of all is, God is enough for all; and if the Board will send the number, with us." So long as this be true, I cannot, will not and the kind asked for, there need be but little doubt as doubt of its triumph. The "dry bones" may have lain to their support. Suffer not yourselves to hesitate. We in the valley, and bleached for ages; but on that valley make no demand but what is absolutely necessary, and of death shall be breathed a divine influence, and from it none but what in the result would make the Board re-

The Quarterly Conference of Sacramento city have made a move toward a Conference Seminary. They have now a flourishing school for its size, numbering from twenty-five to thirty scholars, under the care of Rev. James Rogers, who has been teaching for them here.

The trustees expect to build a suitable house for school | may be added, for I had forgotten Martines and valley, purposes some time this year.

We have stationed the mission

Mission Goods .- Since our last acknowledgment we Newark Female Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the Oneida Conference Missionary Society-St. Alban's Station, Vermont, Troy Conference-from a lady of Baltimore, by Rev. I. P. Cook.

From our Indian Missions and from Africa we continue to have urgent applications for clothing.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Sickness-Preaching-Field of Labor-Localities-Tour-Wild Beasts-Quarterly Meeting-Scarcity of Preaching. [The following private letter from Rev. Mr. Simonds, by Bro. Harrower, of Troy Conference.]

Benicia, Solano Co., California, Feb. 24, 1851.

ments that I was getting better, &c.; but the half has not circuit, and been told. I took the regular nervous typhus-fever on the Isthmus, or rather while on the Isthmus it made its appearance. I supposed it the "Panama" fever, as it is in May. called, till I arrived in San Francisco, when I became This is the first camp meeting appointment in California, aware that no ordinary illness was on me. My friends and the people here who have been destitute of the means provided good quarters and excellent medical advice, of grace for 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 years, fairly jump up at the good providence of God, contributed to turn off the fever one comes forward at the close and tells me it is the first after it had run about sixty days. I was left just alive. he has heard in five years; and I have preached to But my recovery was rapid, considering my state, and whole congregations who had not heard a sermon in two about the first of January I began to go about, but was years. This is truly wonderful missionary ground. so troubled with a terrible cough and weakness of the Hundreds who crossed the plains in 1848-9 lost all their lungs that I could not preach till about the 24th of January. When at Santa Cruz, a town on the coast below ashamed and awkward they appear under their convic-San Francisco, where I had repaired for health, I preached tions and wanderings. my first sermon in California, and the first in four months The people on my circuit are in the general poor. and ten days. The hand of God was on me for good, They are mostly from the Western States, and are those and in the next nine days I preached eight sermons, and who came over last year and the year before, and lost all saw the work of God manifestly revived among his pro- they had on the plains, or by the miserable thieves of fessed people, and several awakened who appeared ear- California, and being too ill in health to work in the nestly seeking the Lord.

I found the Presiding Elder was desirous for me to take everything in the farming line is high, they are getting this (Sonoma) circuit. As soon as I could I packed up on a little. Their houses are mostly of red-wood—a my things and came up here. You know I was at first wood peculiar to this country, but bearing a character stationed at Sacramento, but from sickness it had to be near our cedar and precisely according to the biblical supplied. I have never seen Sacramento yet, and the description of the cedar of Lebanon, a tall and majestic brother (M. C. Briggs) who is there is doing very well. tree, regular in size and height. Our pine, with its cluster-I shall not disturb him as long as there is plenty of work ing top of evergreen boughs, is most beautiful; it grows elsewhere in this country. And that there is something in the mountains. The vallies and plains are covered but to do here, you will readily judge, when I give you an very sparsely with wood of any kind; what there is, is outline of my field of labor.

Let us begin at Benicia. Here is a "city" of about 700 I have kept this letter several days, and carried it in Bay. It has some local advantages-is central to Cali- mail, so I send it as it is. fornia, when you consider the facilities of travelling, is within six miles of the capital (Vellejo) now selected-is the point where the Pacific mail and steamship company have their works-is the chief post of the U. S. troops, and here is to be the dry dock, and Navy Yard, &c., &c. The Presbyterians have a minister, and a church nearly finished. I organized a society of five members here on the 9th of this month. But this is all that has been done here. I intend to live here and to preach once in two weeks on the Sabbath. My places of preaching here are, 1st, the Court House, 2nd, the Barracks, 3d, the public street just in front of three gambling houses. Thus I get through the day. I have commenced street preachpreached one sermon each day abroad. This is a fine country for such work. You can always know whether you will have good weather in the day, as there are no stand by you,) to go out and face the intolerable wicked-

will perish forever Opposite this place is the small village of Martines. I have been there, and found two women and one man who maintained their integrity as Methodists; also, a Baptist family; but the majority were that day Lynching a horse the funds to any one not remaining in connexion with the church prescribed by the rules of the trust. He wonly thief. At a more propitious time I expect to get a hear-ing there. There is there no church expect to get a hear-show that the plaintiffs by their own admission in the ing there. There is there no church organized-a man course of the documents they have offered in evidence

ished, one in course of erection, and one tent about large enough for a dog kennel. But what will grow of this, the Book of Proofs to prove that an arbitration was pro-

are to be expended there soon. Then there is Nappa city and valley, twenty miles from this. Preaching at both places by us. Then we 1844 in relation to Bishop Andrew were competent or not, come, in twelve miles farther on, to Sonoma, a fine valley he could not admit that the defendants in this case were and lively village. We had here a local preacher who preached some, and formed a class a year ago, but he has moved away, and there has been only an occasional sermoved away, and there has been only an occasional sermoved away. mon there for the last eight months. I am to preach son of one generation made this church, and the will and there one in two weeks. I commenced a week ago last Sunday—preaching in the court room in the morning and evening, and on the public square, or plaza, at 2 1-2 of Union, but he was as good a Unionist as any man and o'clock, P. M. We had but few (say 30) at the court room in the morning. There were military parade and morning the morning of the court would be to the last pulsation of his heart, and desired distinctly to put it on record here, that if there are any moral delimenses on either side of this contravers. horse racing along the streets. In the afternoon I began with 40, but soon drew from the racing some 70 or 80 He referred to the Book of Proofs, and to the Discipeople, and the word came down with power on their hearts. Deep and solemn consideration sat on the countenances of the assembly. This was the case also in the expensive when the house was filled to every many the property of the sole cause of the separation, and that the so much talked of agitation "in some of the Northern Conferences" had evening, when the house was filled to overflowing, and nothing to do with the injury of the South. some fifty or a hundred went away not being able to get on the stoop. I reorganized the class. The brethren promised to work, and seemed encouraged. But I know southern States. That Conference was an anomalous on that they will do it. The Gospal has great obstacles not that they will do it. The Gospel has great obstacles one. It was on the frontier, and comprised of members in this land. From Sonoma I went up 30 miles to the from free States as well as Maryland. Bedaga valley—found a farming settlement of 24 families.

They had been there for from eight to eighteen months, and had payer been visited by a minister. I proceeded the and had never been visited by a minister. I preached the first sermon in the settlement; the day of eternity will tell with what effect. I have now taken you a distance of about seventy miles in a direction nearly northwest. We will now turn east and north. In eight miles we come to Russian river, along which there are two settle- his own judgment whether he would do so or not. Some, ments which I must visit, some ten miles apart. I have not been over the mountains yet, but go over the next uttering the language in question, uno et eo dem flatu, deround. I am told I shall need my spurs, perhaps to es- clare it to be merely their general sense, and carefully cape the grizzly bears, and would do well to learn to abstain from anything like a positive exercise of author cape the grizzly bears, and would do well to learn to bark like a dog, that in case of necessity I might frighten lity?

If this was interpreted, as he expected the Court would lity in the subaway the panthers. I saw a dead one on my way home interpret it, to be merely the expression of a wish, he sub-from the Bedaga, killed that morning not over 100 yards mitted, that the Conference did not transcend its constifrom a farm house. I was proper glad that he was dead; yet both me and Mrs. S. were afraid of him. In conversing with Prof. Shepherd, of the Ohio Western Reserve forms of law, as would warrant in foro conscientia the se-College, who has travelled all the time in the woods and cession of the plaintiffs. Who was it that attempted the mountains, &c., of this country, on geological researches, for the last year and a half, I was told that there was no for the last year and a half, I was told that there was no kind of danger from the bears, panthers, and California lished and well settled practice of the church for sixty lions, if I would stand still and give them a little time to look at me. He has twice come directly on to very large the case of an individual who had become a slaveholder bears, which at once faced him and made at him a few paces, when seeing he did not move, they stopped, looked duties, the principle was the same. Bishop Andrew was at him, and finally run off at full speed. He came also nominated and elected, precisely because he was not a close upon a full grown panther; the animal faced him slaveholder, and when he changed his condition the innowith a terrible snarl, but after eyeing him for a few seconds turned and walked off. He barked a few times seven had been Southern men. And so far from it being

Susun valley, and winding my way for 30 miles and preaching in two settlements, I find myself 20 miles from nome in a direction north of east.

I am told there is a mule trail across from Russian river to Nappa and Susun valleys. If I find it so on my

the other side of the straits to the south. The first two for California as weeks I came on to the circuit I had my appointments to follows :- Brother Maclay on the San Jose Circuit; give out and find the places, &c., and did not, therefore, Brother Dryden, on the Feather River Circuit, (residence preach but five sermons in each week. I have out now Marysville;) Brother Bateman, El Dorado, (address Cu- eight appointments for preaching next week, and five for the week after. This I expect will be my average work, 220 miles of travel and thirteen sermons in two weeks. have received mission goods from Page Brook Circuit— Much of this travelling has to be accomplished on horseback; and being yet clumsy and weak from the effects of the fever, all my time while out of bed must be taken up in eating, riding and preaching. All my reading must be done on horseback. Letters, alas, few and short. There is another reason for this, I have a pain in my breast, which, though improving, is very troublesome when writing. I have not yet had a letter from any of our friends in the States.

March 5 .- Since writing under date above, I have been visited by the Presiding Elder, Bro. Owen, and we have held a most encouraging Quarterly Meeting at Sonoma. ne of our California missionaries, has been furnished us The attendance was large; the love feast, sweet; preaching good. Our cause is looking up; I never supposed as great a change possible in so short a time. The Sabbath was very quiet—the gambling houses closed—no groups MY DEAR BROTHER: -You have doubtless seen in the of idlers about the streets-everybody seemed interested Advocate allusions to the state of my health, and state- in our meeting. We formed an official board for the

Resolved, That we hold a camp meeting on this circuit, to commence on the Friday before the first Sunday

and my wife was my nurse; and these, owing to the news. I scarcely preach a sermon now but what some

mines, they have crawled out into these valleys to farm On my return to San Francisco, the first of this month, it a little. Here they are getting their health, and as mostly oak.

or 800 inhabitants, situated on the north side of the Car- my portfolio almost round my circuit, thinking to finish quines Straits, which lead from the Susan Bay into Pablo it and copy it off, but there is no time unless I lose a

Affectionately yours, &c., S. D. SIMONDS.

Sonoma, March 12.

METHODIST CHURCH CASE.

SIXTH DAY. We gave last week, quite a full condensation of the reports of this case as furnished in the New York Commercial. From the same source we continue to glean the

most important items of the proceedings of the Court. On Tuesday, the Court was densely crowded at half past 9 o'clock this morning, both on the floor and in the ing in good earnest, and the last three Sabbaths I have galleries. Every inch of standing room was occupied, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. Mr. Choate said that he felt extreme regret that he had been obliged so largely to avail himself of the kindness of the sudden changes of climate. If it rains it is likely to rain did not design to attempt an answer to Mr. Lord's speech, Court in adjourning the case for his convenience. He

ants' case. It is a mere question of property, and it would rather embarrass than enlighten the Court to refer to the cause stand by you,) to go out and face the intolerable wicked-ness of this land. But it must be done, or this country is that subject better than it could be treated at this bar. lost, to the church and good of the world, and multitudes From what had been said on behalf of the plaintiffs, it

who used to be a Cumberland Presbyterian in Missouri here, are nothing but a mass of secessionists.

He averred that when the Annual Conferences in 1844 The next point is Vellejo, six miles distant. It is just selected by the Legislature as the Capital of this State. It is just being built. Since I commenced this letter I guage of the South was exasperating, and they provoked have visited it, and found six men, one cloth house fin-ished one in course of creation, and one tent about leave who can tell? Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars posed. The Annual Conferences were fast giving their consent when this amicable plan of settlement was inter

introduction of substantial innovation into the for usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church? Wa

vation was on the part of the South.

Out of nine Bishops elected for the past sixty years, like a dog, and the beast fled with the appearance of per- a social injustice never to elect a slaveholder to the offic feet fright. So you see a man of skill without weapons need fear nothing.

To complete my round, I come back to the head of Sonoma valley, and following the track I went up on, till I pass Nappa, then turning northwardly again into the

Mr. Choate was proceeding with his argument very eloquently and with occasional applause from the spectators, when the reporter left. The following is given as the formal points for the defence :-

1. The Methodist Episcopal Church is a religious 50next round, (and I shall try it) it will shorten my two weeks circuit somewhat. As I now have to travel, it takes to go round about 200 miles. Yes, and 20 miles

8. The beneficiaries, to wit, the travelling, supernumerary, and superannuated preachers belonging to the M. E. Church, and their families, have no estate in, or right to, the said funds, or the income thereof, otherwise than as the same are given out to them from time to time in the administration of the charity.

9. Said trustees are not under the control or direction of the persons who may have contributed to the charity, and who thereby irrevocably parted with the same.

10. The members in the Southern Annual Conferences districts, who left the General Conference in 1844, and a separate ecclesiastical jurisdiction, under the name of a Methodist Episcopal Church, South, seceded and separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are no longer in connexion with the M. E. Church, which is now composed of that portion of the former members of the United States, and the alliance was merely a temporary one. They were a mere appendage, and it was perfectly competent to sever the connexion at any moment, under the principles enunciated in the case of Miller vs. Gribel, 2 Denio.

remained in it, and are identified with it. (1.) The General Conference who adopted the report of the committee of nine—a plan of separation so called—had no power

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(4.) There was a special agreement about the property in question, which should govern, (if the action of the General Conference is available,) in virtue of which agreement the plaining under the facts of the case can have no right thereto.

11. The secession of the members newly organized as a separate church, if it had been legitimate and fully autoconsider this case under four general heads. thorized, and with the entire consent of the church, would not entitle them to any portion of said funds, without an horized, and with the entire consent of the church, would of entitle them to any portion of said funds, without an arrest agreement to that effect, sanctioned by a Court f competent jurisdiction.

12. The plaintiffs are not entitled to any relief prayed which, as I shall maintain, is that the division of the express agreement to that effect, sanctioned by a Court

SEVENTH DAY.

Mr. Choate resumed his argument by saying that if on review of the Conference of 1784, the Court should be of opinion that it has been clearly established as an historical fact that it was ab origine clothed with absolute power, it then becomes a question whether the general representative body of 1898 was meant by its constituents to be clothed with the power of dividing the church. He could discern no trace of intention to confer such The language of its constitution was simply "it shall

have power to make needful rules and regulations for the church." However broad and comprehensive the terms in which this body was originated, it must be construed secundum materiam. Is the power to dismember a body to be implied in the power to make rules and regulations for its government and guidance?
Mr. Choate here alluded to the case in the 1st of Peter's,

cited by Mr. Johnson, and argued that there was no analalogy whatever between the powers of the Federal Government and those of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He cited a passage from the second volume of Bangs'

History, page 229, to sustain his view of the powers of Conference, and argued that they were prohibited from chang-dividing the church. They were prohibited from chang-ing the articles of religion, and was it to be supposed that they were designed to have the power to dismember the

was just such a union as this, and the act of the General Conference putting an end to the treaty of compact clearly shows this to have been their deliberate opinion.

In regard to the proceedings of 1844, the Conference of that year was composed of delegates elected in the ordinary way without any special reference to the division ing.

by the must have asisfied the Court that the General Conference of the M. E. Church was invested with suspensings. Public opinion had ripened, and their action. He next proceeded to the discussion of the point that these plaintiffs, having voluntarily bandoned the organization of the Methodist Church, have forfeited their right to any proportion of the funds of the Book Concern. It was the original plan of that institution to appropriate its profits to what in law must be termed a charitable use. From 1796 to the present day that has been the law under which it has been conducted. The beneficiaries of this use are the superannuated and worn out preachers, their widows and orphans, as we say, remaining in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The argument of the plaintiffs, that the ministers, by selling the books, acquire a legal property in the profits, is mere theory of socialism, and no importance could be attached to appreciate was that the old church is gone, and two mew ones founded on its site.

This is the theory set up by them in their argument—but the whole frame of their bill of complaint contradicts and relates the assertion. In that they constantly treat the defendants as belonging to the old Methodist church on nomine.

The plaintiffs have established no legal or equitable right to the funds they claim. The General Conference was connected with that of the United States just as many land, in Kentucky, in Western Virginia, in Arkanasas, and in Texas, and their constant desire was that this secession might yet be healed and the glorious fabric of Methodism in the United States possession might yet be healed and the glorious and was followed by George Wood, Esq., who said,

Mr. Choate spoke upwards of two hours this morning, and was followed by George Wood, Esq., who said,

Mr. Choate spoke upwards of two hours this morning, the domestic institutions of the country in which they and was followed by George Wood, Esq., who said.

cessary.

He then read the chapter of the Revised Statutes in re-

Having cited Thelluson's will case, he continued—The Court will find in this case all the elements which I have considered as existing in charitable uses. You have the founders who have taken up the fund and enlarged it from three or four thousand dollars to about seven or eight hundred thousand. You have, in the next place, the trustees who are brought before this Court as parties defendants to this suit.

Vandalism.—Michael F. Palmer, Esq., of St. Albans, Vt., being one of the town Grand Jurymen, at the request of many respectable citizens, preferred a complaint against sundry persons for a violation of the license law, in consequence of which he has since had about 1000 young apple trees in his orchard and nursery cut down and destroyed!

Mr. Wood then stated the nature of the incorporation and destroyed!

secession hereinafter mentioned, extended through every part of the United States.

2. Said religious society or institution existed under and subject to the law of public or charitable uses.

3. The government and discipline of the society prior to 1808 was under the jurisdiction and control of District or Annual Conferences, held in each of the several districts into which the territories within their limits were divided—composed of the clergymen within their respective districts; and from the proceedings of those bodies generally an appeal lay to a general convention, consisting of the ministers, comprising the Annual Conferences and which convention exercised original as well as appeal.

The learned gentleman continued to urge at consideration of the United States.

of this body, and illustrated his views, by supposing that a body of mechanics, masons, for instance, in New York, should enter into a subscription of \$5 each, to be put into the hands of trustees, that a religious society should be formed, and that the profits should be distributed among superanuated members, would that not be a charitable institution? He referred to 4 Johnson Reports, Livingston vo.——, and 7 Vermont Reports, p. 246, 7 Ben. Monroe Rep., 611. 618, and 621. I therefore submit, that the view taken on the other side that the beneficiaries have a right to this property, as tenants in common, is not tenant.

of the ministers, comprising the Annual Conferences; and which convention exercised original as well as appellate powers.

4. Property consisting of real and personal estate, commonly known and distinguished as the Book Concern, has been, and still is, held by trustees, subject to the management of said ecclesiastical jurisdictions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is subject to the use following vis. to be appropriated for the basel. use following, viz: to be appropriated for the benefit of the travelling, supernumerary, and superannuated, or worn out preachers, their wives, widows, and children.

5. The said Book Concern was estimably commenced.

dren.

5. The said Book Concern was originally commenced by the travelling preachers, and it has been held, more especially since 1808, in connexion with, and in subordination to, the judicatories of the M. E. Church, who are the managers of the charity.

6. The M. E. Church, through its Annual Conferences, as such managers, cannot be deprived of their power and control over said fauds, unless guilty of a breach of duty, established by the decree of a Court of Equity.

7. The trustees are accountable for these funds and proceeds thereof to the M. E. Church and its judicatories, and are bound to pay over said income, in fulfilment of the trust under their management and direction, to the beneficiaries.

EIGHTH DAY.

by the terms of the charity.

He thought the Canada case had no reference to the subject. The Canada Methodists were not a constituent Branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Uni-

no longer in connexion with the M. E. Church, which is now composed of that portion of the former members who remained in it, and are identified with it.

The case cited by the counsel for plaintiffs in 1 Peters 542 had no analogy to the subject of this controversy. If it had been a question as to the exercise of power on the part of the General Conference in erecting a new Annual Conference within the limits of its jurisdiction, there committee of nine—a pian of separation so canted—used no power to act in the premises.

(2.) Said report did not authorize such separation, but was prospective, and was accompanied with conditions and terms, that have not been complied with.

(3.) There was no cause of compliant against the action of the General Conference to render a separation necessary or expedient; their general action (and more especially in the case of Bishop Andrew) being warranted by the rules and usages of the church. ises, and even then the sanction of a Court of Equity

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson then commenced the closing argument for the plaintiffs. I propose, said he,

church was made to depend exclusively on the decision of the Conferences in the States where slavery exists. And that the change of the sixth restrictive article was made to depend exclusively on the decision of the Conferences, considering the church at that time as one body. Third, that by force of the division of the church, if that division should be made by the decision of the Annual Conferences, the property of the church is to be divided apon equitable principles between the two fragments, without regard to any change of the sixth restrictive article.—Fourth, that admitting that the General Conference had not power to authorize the plan of separation or if that plan was not carried out, a state of things still exists, which entitles the plaintiffs to the prayer of their

What was the M. E. Church of the United States in What was the M. E. Church of the United States in 1844? An association of men claiming its origin from the organization in 1784. In 1802, the powers of the Gen-eral Conferences which convened from that time down to 1844 were delegated and defined. The power to change must exist somewhere by the nature of things, and it is ontended for the plaintiffs it existed in the General Con ference. He showed that Wesley's power was absolute over the church, that he delegated this sovereign power over the church, that he delegated this sovereign power to the General Conferences of the Methodists organized ustain his view of the powers of in this country by his request after the declaration of in-they were prohibited from change dependence from the Government of Great Britain. church?

So much for the law of 1808. Now what has occurred since then, affecting this subject? Only three things, the Canada case, the action of the Conference of 1844 and of that of 1848. The tie was only conventional. The connexion between the Canadian and the American churches and the difference of the church, when it became apparent that the existence of Methodism in thirteen States of the Union was so hazarded that its destruction was considered inevitable unless

Mr. Johnson, who had been compelled by illness to

He said that if he had been successful in his rea of the church.

The Conference of 1848 was composed of men who had cooled from the angry discussions of the previous meetings. Public opinion had ripened, and their action was more deliberate and entitled to more consideration.

He said that if he had been successful in his reasoning vesterday, he must have satisfied the Court that the General Conference of the M. E. Church was invested with sovereign power, and clothed with all the authority of a constituent body.

Mr. Choate spoke upwards of two hours this morning, and was followed by George Wood, Esq., who said,

The plaintiffs claim a portion of these funds relative to the proportion of those who have gone off from this Church South. The counsel for the plaintiffs had taken grounds which in his judgment were entirely fallacious. They claim that they have a vested right, and that on the separation of the church, like the dissolution of a partnership, the members have a right to a pro rata share of the funds.

These plaintiffs had no vested right. They did not possess the power of alienation. They have no right except as they answer the description of beneficiaries. He cited a case in the 7th of Vesey's Reports, and Luke vs. Fuller, in the 9th of New Hampshire Reports. If these plaintiffs had been tenants in common in this fund, they would have power to dispose of their interests, but no one would be so absurd as to claim such a power for them here. The fact was the law gave them no rights except as beneficiaries under the specific limitations of a charitable uses.

The agitation of slavery in the Quarterly, the Annual and the General Conferences, the judgments in the case of Bishop Andrew, led to a general conviction in each of the Southern Conferences that a separation was absolutely necessary to the existence of the church in their section of the country. They felt that it was necessary to divide in order to save. This highly important case, says the New York Express, closed with but about one hundred lookers-on, mainly Methodist clergymen, we presume; and the thought struck us—"before how few in numbers are the greatest principles often discussed and settled." The Judges, both Nelson, U. S. Supreme Court, and Betts, District Court for Southern New York, advised the counsel seemed to acquiesce in the good advice of the Court. The opinion seemed to be, among some who have listened to the whole argument, that strict law was on the side of the Northern Methodists, and strict plus for a division of the property, of which

and also of the nation, if the case must be decided by law. lation to trusts, and argued that it was solely designed to abolish private trusts, and those only which affected real estate. Public trusts, and private trusts of personal property were still governed by the law of charitable

THE NEW YORK EAST METHODIST CONFERENCE this morning elected delegates to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, to be held in Boston, May, 1852. The election for reserve delegates will be held to-morrow morning; the Chairman of Preachers' Meeting, and a supporter of the resolutions denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law, are THE NEW YORK EAST METHODIST CONFERENCE this morning elected delegates to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, to be held in Boston, May, 1852. The election for reserve delegates will be held to-morrow morning; the Chairman of Preachers' Meeting, and a supporter of the resolutions denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law, are among the number elected. The names of the Delegates are Rev. Messrs. Olin, Nathan Bangs, Heman Bangs, Creach Power Landon and Griswald. Creagh, Perry, Landon, and Griswold

The above is the telegraphic despatch to our city papers. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the opinions of all the brethren named, on slavery, to judge of the complexion of the delegation in that respect. But as we have repeatedly said in these columns that the question of slavery Dr. Sharp. need not appear in the proceedings of the next General Conference, we are not much concerned about the personal anti-slavery character of the members, though we hope and assuredly believe that the anti-slavery sentiment will be decisively strong in the body, should any exigency demand

District in Massachusetts, Mr. Thompson in the 4th, and Mr. Goodrich in the 7th. PUBLIC SERVICES, in reference to the death of the late

Rev. T. C. Peirce, will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at Bromfield St. Several addresses will be delivered.

sers must, like ourselves, have patience.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 378, contains-Julius Cæsar ; Defeat of Italy ; Death of the Martyr ; Execution of Fieschi, Morey and Pepin; Farina's Eau de Cologne; The Stones of Venice; A Day's Dredging in Salcombe Bay; Easter 1851 in the Anglican Church-The Church in the Colonies; The Crystal Palace-Change of Season-Objects and Prospects of M. Guizot's Enterprise. Short Articles-Flexible Ivory; Miscellaneous Intelligence .- Poetry-The Road round by Kennedy's

Weekly, \$6 a year, E. LITTELL, & Co., corner of Tre-

REV. T. C. PEIRCE.-An obituary of this beloved brother will appear in our next. His funeral was attended with suitable solemnities on Tuesday of last week; some account of them will be given in the obituary.

Geo. C. RAND & Co., Boston, have issued in very neat style, the Minutes of the New England Conference. They abound in tables, reports and other information. There can certainly be no complaint that they are not sufficiently minute; even the proceedings of each day are given with the minuteness and familiarity of an epistolary document rather than a business record. Our An nual Minutes should be scattered amongst all the churches.

NEW CHURCH IN HARTFORD.—The Hartford Daily Times says, that the Methodist Episcopal Church have purchased the school house and lot, lately belonging to the school house district in that city. The building is situated on the east side of Main St., near the South Park. The price paid was \$3,000. It is to be repaired and occupied as a Methodist church. The Rev. Mr. Fox has been chiefly instrumental in effecting this arrangement. He has raised by subscription \$3,500 in cash.

THE MATTHEWSON STREET M. E. CHURCH, Providence, R. I., was dedicated on last Wednesday. A corres

ANIVERSARIES IN BOSTON.

We give elsewhere an account of our own Anniversaries. The following outlines of other celebrations, we condense offering a resolution respecting the efficacy of colonization from the papers, chiefly from the Mercantile Journal: -

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SABBATH UNION.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SABBATH UNION.

The annual sermon before this association was delivered Sunday evening, in the Park St. Church, by Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D.

The speaker chose as his text the passage in Job 24: 29—"When he giveth quietness, who then can make trouble? And when he hideth his face, who then can behold him? Whether it be done against a nation, or against a man only." The speaker first dwelt upon the laws of responsibility resting upon bodies of men as governments, nations and corporations, and showed that whatever sin attached to these or ganizations rests upon the individuals who sustain or control them. He next alluded to the great degree of sinfulness which rests upon those individuals who, either as individuals, as members of the Government or corporate bodies, sustain wrong and wicked laws, because of the permanent and extensive influence which they exert upon the public mind. He then took up the subject of the transmission of the mails on the Sabbath; gave an account of the discussions which have been pad upon it during the last forty years, and reviewed the arguments which have been urged by the various committees of Congress against granting the prayer of those who have petitioned for the prevention of this evil. He said the Government was now beginning to give way. The last and present Postmaster General desire that the mail should not be carried on the Sabbath. The present Postmaster General had said that they should stop as soon as railroad companies would stop running their cars to carry them. So that it appears that the responsibility is now thrown upon the railroad companies.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIEY.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIEY.

The Anniversary of this society was held in the Central Church, Winter St., at 3½ o'olock Monday afternoon, Hon. Simon Greenleaf in the chair. The services commenced with the reading of a portion of the 119th Psalm, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Williams College.

Rev. Dr. Parkman then submitted the annual report. From this it appears that the issues from the depository during the year, have been 7.715 Bibles and 16.839 Testaments, total, 24,554; 23,514 of the above were in the English languages, and the remainder in foreign languages; 3,501 Bibles and 2,896 Testaments have been distributed gratuitously ammong seamen, Sabbath Schools, public institutions, destitute families, &c. The agent of the society has made during the year a visit to a large portion of the Commonwealth, ascertaining the wants of the people of the Word of God, and awakening a new interest in the cause. The result has been the formation of several new auxiliaries, and others will probably be formed also. The agent pays a high compliment to Berkshire, Hampshire, and Hampden counties, as being the most liberal in this good work.

Rev. Dr. Stow, of this city, moved the acceptance of the report. Mr. Stow's remarks were brief, but appropriate and elequent.

Rev. Dr. Johns, of Christ Church, Baltmore, seconded the

tion. He also gave an interesting statement of the efforts made to spread the Bible in France. The meeting then closed with the doxology. A meeting of the Trustees was immediately held, and the following gentlemen elected executive committee:— Rev. Francis Parkman, D. D.; Rev. George Richards, Geo. R. Sampson, Esq.

ne of this city made addresses.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held in the Park street Church, Monday evening, Hon. Sam'l Greele, (one of the Vice Presidents) presiding in the absence of Judge Jav the President. On taking the chair, Mr. Greele made a few eloquent remarks, after which prayer was offered by Rev

Rev. Geo. C. Beckwith, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, then presented extracts from the Directors' report. Three lecturing agents have been in the employ of the society a portion of the time during the year. The usual publications of the society have been issued, including the two able reviews on the Mexican war. The receipts have been \$4,403.86, and the expenditures \$3,241.42—leaving a balance in the treasury of \$162.44.

Rev. R. W. Clark, of Portsmouth, was then introduced to the audience. The greatest evil, he conceived, was the hindrance which war interposes to the civilization and evangelization of the world. He believed that the destruction of the war system was essential to the success of every Christian and philanthropic effort, and to the establishment of this point the address was chiefly devoted, entering largely into statistics to prove the immense waste of treasure in Rev. Geo. C. Beckwith, Corresponding Secretary of the

Mr. Rantoul has been elected to Congress in the 2d into statistics to prove the immense waste of treasure in pursuit of this terrible trade, and thus diverted from the pursuit of this terrible trade, and thus diverted from the cause of human improvement. The array of figures in support of the position most strikingly showed the overwhelming influence which the spirit of war exerts on the affairs of the world and the vast sums of money annually wrung from the industry of every nation. Its influence upon the moral character of individuals and nations, was also graphically delineated. Its evil influence was also further shown in the fact that it stands in the way of converting the heathen nations who are often made acquainted with civilized nations first through the agency of military expeditions. The Rev. gentleman closed with a feeling and eloquent exhortation for the United States to take the lead in peace measures. displaced this week by the reports of the great law case and the anniversaries. Our correspondents and adverti-

> LADIES' SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION AT THE WEST W. J. Hubbard presided at the meeting in Park street Church, on Tuesday forenoon. During the last five years, the society has sent out 89 female teachers, who have edu-cated 200 other teachers. Mr. Hubbard and Rev. Messrs. Thurston, of Fall River, and Eustis, of New Haven, mad

Rev. Mr. Gannett presided at the meeting in the Bedford street Chapel on Tuesday morning. The report of the Execu-tive Committee stated that \$50,000 had been raised to place the Theological Seminary at Meadville, Pa., on a firm basis The students have received pecuniary aid from the assotion. The Treasurer stated the receipts for the year \$9,767.40, expenditures \$9,136.39, leaving \$577. Rev. S. K. Lothrop was chosen President, Rev. Calvin Lincoln, Secretary, H. P. Fairbanks, Treasurer. In the evening the associa-

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. The 27th Anniversary of this society was celebrated on Wednesday evening, at the Tremont Temple, John Tappan, Esq., in the chair. The abstract of the annual report which was read, states that 78 new publications were stereotyped last year in nine languages, 42 of which are volumes. Whole number of publications 1598, besides a large number sance timed at foreign stripes. The receipts for the year S644. tioned at foreign stations. The receipts for the year \$64,-184.99; expenditures \$58,993.73. Twenty colporters have been employed in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, for a portion of the year, who report that they visited 21,733 families—of these 2215 had no religious back but the Bible. ook but the Bible.

Rev. Dr. Cady, of Westboro', advocated the circulation o

the books of the society within the bounds of New England as a means of supplying destitute places with books, and for the purpose of counteracting the evil tendencies of a corrup nanner the proposition, that American Protestant Christian are debtors to the whole world, in that they are under obliga

tions to secure its political amilioration.

Rev. Mr. Cook, Secretary of the Parent Society, Nev York, proposed to make the proposition practical by adding that the first instalment of the obligation shall be paid by the employment of 1000 colporters. The meeting was clos with a benediction by Bishop Eastburn.

colonization society.

This body assembled at the Tremont Temple, Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Professor Greenleaf in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock. The annual report was then read, showing that during the past year the society have received \$6,164.47. Have disposed of \$5,816.94. Have received from the Repository, \$409.17. The society have received from the Repository, \$409.17. The societ

We, your memorialists, ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Hampshire, believing that the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is destructive to the political and religious rights of the people, and that it corrupts their morals, and ruins their happiness, and therefore that it should be ranked among the crimes of the land, pray your honorable body to pass a law, making it a criminal offence to sell or give away intoxicating liquors as a beverage, annexing such penalty as in your judgment will fully guard the innabitants of this State from its awful effects.

ANIVERSARIES IN BOSTON. improbable things were not true, then Forbes had told a deliberate falsehood.

Mr. E. H. Derby made an address. He commenced by

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

been the formation of several new auxiliaries, and others will probably be formed also. The agent pays a high compliment to Berkshire, Hampshire, and Hampden counties, as being the most liberal in this good work.

Rev. Dr. Stow, of this city, moved the acceptance of the report. Mr. Stow's remarks were brief, but appropriate and eloquent.

Rev. Dr. Johns, of Christ Church, Baltimore, seconded the motion. Mr. Johns was very happy and eloquent in his remarks, and was listened to with much interest.

Rev. Samuel Osgood, of the Church of the Messiah, in New York, offered some eloquent remarks, chiefly upon the earthly adaptation of the Word of God.

Rev. Mr. Pillatte, from France, next addressed the audience, and, though speaking in broken langnage, eloquently set forth the benefits upon society and upon nations of the Bible and its influence—by citing the history of his own nation. He also gave an interesting statement of the efforts made to spread the Bible in France. The meeting then closed with the doxology. A meeting of the Trustees was immediately held, and the following gentlemen elected executions. formed—in a word, of all the evangelical branches of the one true church of Christ in this land. A few who had not joined any one of the Protestant churches after their sepation from Rome, were also in the service of the society. The number of churches collected by the missionaries in The thirty-fifth Anniversary of this society was held in the Tremont Temple on Monday evening, at quarter before eight o'clock, Rev. Dr. Humphrey in the chair. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Bond, of Connecticut, and the singing of a hymn by the congregation, an abstract of the annual report was read by Rev. Wm. A. Stearns, of Cambridge.

The whole receipts of the parent society have been \$27, 591.07; and the whole available funds of the year \$31,044.93. The disbursements have been \$26,263.96, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$4,780.97. The number of students aided by the parent society is 277—by the parent society and its auxiliaries, about 400. Of the 277 mentioned above, 116 are in their theological studies. The parent society has had 58 new applications, and the auxiliaries 24, during the year. This number is 35 less than the previous year. The number who have concluded their studies the past year and entered the ministry is 62. The character of the beneficiaries is spoken of in high terms. The report spoke further of other matters pertaining to the society's operations, of less general interest.

Rev. Samuel Harris, of Pittsfield, delivered an able and forcible address, illustrating the nature and design of the

Rev. Dr. Anderson seconded the resolution, and it was

Rev. Leon Pilatte, of Paris, then addressed the audi ence, chiefly upon the present condition of Italy and the events which have taken place there during the two last years. He dwelt more particularly upon the re-establishment of the Pope in Rome by the French, and very conclusively showed that the result would be found to be disastrous to Rome rather than advantageous. The French soldiers would be found to have been her worst enemies,

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual Pastoral sermon was preached in the Central Church, Winter street, Tuesday afternoon, by Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst College. The services were commenced by reading from the Scriptures, and a prayer, by Rev. Mr. Adams, of Brunswick, Me., followed by singing by the excellent choir under the direction of Lowell Ma

Professor Hitchcock took for his text the passage found at Jeremiah 1st chapter 12th verse—"The Lord will not do good, neither will he do evil." This sermon was purely a doctrinal discourse, and was devoted to a discussion of miracles and the providence of God as connected with the carrying out of the original plan of the Creator. The preacher treated his subject in a very able and masterly manner, and well sustained the high character of its author as a logician and sound reasoner.

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The fifty-second Anniversary of this society was held on Tuesday evening in the Tremont Temple, Rev. Dr. Woods in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Dana, after which the Secretary, Rev. Joseph H. Clark, presented an abstract of the annual report.

From this abstract we learn that a balance of \$1,014.93 was in the Treasurer's hands at the opening of the year. He has since received, from all sources \$31,168.61. The disbursements for the same period are \$6,354.58 paid to missionaries in Massachusetts; \$1,046.27 in defraying incidental expenses; and \$24,000 remitted to the American Home Missionary Society, to be appropriated at their discretion on the field at large. The additional sum of \$6,410.55 has gone from different parts of the State directly to that treasury, without passing through this; so that the entire receipts from Massachusetts are \$37,579.16; and \$30,410.55 of this sum have been expended out of the State. As compared with those of the previous year, the total receipts are \$1,984.12 less; while the regular and reliable collections from the churches are regular and reliable collections from the churches are \$338.26 more,—the legacies being much smaller than

The society has had under its care the past year, in Massachusetts, 53 missionary fields, comprising 1500 families; which have furnished, in the aggregate, about 6000 habitual attendants on public worship, 4000 Sabbath 6000 habitual attendants on public worship, 4000 Sabbath School pupils, and 2300 church members. The number actually receiving aid at present is only 48, while 17 of these have found themselves able to assume an increased proportion of their minister's support since the year began. The additions to the churches have been 172—viz: 66 by profession, and 106 by letter. 130 conversions are reported. Over \$2000 have been collected for charitable purposes. The report calls attention to the unreclaimed wastes in Massachusetts; glances over the field at large, and at some of the sublime results which the National Society has developed during the past year; and concludes with the contemplation of God's hand in American Home Missions.

Rev. Richard S. Storrs Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., introduced the following resolution :Resolved, That a vital Christianity diffused among a people sustains intimate relations to their social and po people sustains intrinate relations to their social and political prosperity, as well as to their religious advancement; and that, therefore, this society, aiming to send the Gospel, through a teaching ministry, into destitute localities, deserves the highest regard of the patriot. This resolution was sustained in an able and eloquent

manner by the Rev. gentleman.

The services closed with the doxology and benediction. N. E. FEMALE MORAL REFORM SOCIETY.

The meeting of this association was held in Park St. Church on Tuesday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Trafton, of Roxbury, reported the receipts for the year \$4,707.12, expenses \$4,491.78. The Report of the Executive Committee was devoted to a review of the causes which work the rain of so many young women in our cities, and the information conveyed was calculated to excite a deep interest in every virtuous mind. The report also alluded to the usefulness of the Stranger's Retreat, the Friend of Virtue newspaper, and the intelligence office connected with the institution. It also alluded to a donation of \$3000 from the late Miss Waldo, of Worcester. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Stone, of Park street Church, Dr. Alcott, of West Newton, Rev. Mr. Foster, of

MARRIAGES.

In Cambridgeport, May 27, by Rev. C. Adams, Alanson Way to Miss Caroline C. Bemis.

In East Weymouth, May 25, by Rev. J. B. Gould, Stephen W. Dyer to Miss Ann E. Hayward, both of W.

In Webster, May 14, by Rev. Daniel E. Chapin, Jarvis Flagg, of Worcester, to Miss Pamelia Sayles, of Webster. 15th inst., Reuben T. Eddy to Miss Harriet Faskett, both of Webster. 18th, Orrin Parsons, of Worcester, to Miss Harriet M. Covil, of Thompson, Ct. 21st, Martin Aldrich to Miss Ruth Fitts, both of Webster. At the M. E. Church, E. Bridgewater, May 25, by Rev. J. M. Worcester, Henry Pratt, of Abington, to Mrs. Eliza Merriam, of Boston.

In Pembroke, May 11, by Rev. J. C. Fifield, William T. Wood to Miss Julia Brewster, both of Duxbury, Mass.

In Westfield, May 27, by Rev. J. H. Twombly, Edmund Hubbard to Miss Lucinda Lazell, both of Chester.

In Leominster, May 29, by Rev. Daniel Steele, William Coulter to Miss Mary Wilson, both of Leominster.

In Mariborough, May 6, by Rev. P. Fisk, Augustus T. Severance, of Stow, to Miss Mary Loker, of Bolton.

May 14, by Rev. A. Adams, Jason F. Ames to Miss Nancy C. Kingman, both of Mansfield.

In Unity, N. H., May 22, by Rev. S. Qulmby, Miland W. Quimby to Miss Laucy Ann Neal, both of Unity.

In Portland, Me., April 13, by Rev. W. McDonald, George W. Kelley to Miss Isabella E. Hutchinson. May 11, Charles Bradbury to Miss Harriet F. Quimby, all of Portland.

DEATHS.

In Roxbury, May 27th, Angeline F., only daughter of Samuel F. and Angeline C. Parker, aged 3 years. In Medicid, May 23d, Frederick Paul, son of Gardner and Hepsey Fifield, 19 years 6 months.

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. Wm. Phillips, Hebron, Conn.
Rev. R. Walker, Rockland, Me.
ltev. Charles H. Lovejoy, Lisbon, N. H.
Rev. H. C. H. Dudley, Greenbush, N. Y.
Rev. Wm. W. Foster, Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y.

LINCOLN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY will hold its next annual meeting in Topsham, on Monday evening, the 9th of June next. A sermon is expected by Rev. Wm. McDonald, of Portland. Services to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.

David Cushman, Secretary.

P. S.—Persons having funds in their hands for the L. C. B. S. are requested to forward them to the society at Sheepscot.

D. C.

CLARKE'S COMMENTARY.—This work is not out of print. We have had a full supply during the season, except about three days. We have a supply now, and expect to have henceforth, unless orders come in faster than we can bind them up. The Novo Hymn Book can be supplied in every variety of binding, and in any quantity that may be desired.

LANE & SCOTT, 200 Mulberry St., New York. June 2, 1851.

Both of the above works are now for sale at the Depository, No. 5 Cornhill.

C. H. Perrace & Co.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.—The Exhibition will be on the 18th and 19th of June. The 18th, 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M., Prize Declamations. The 19th, 10 o' clock, A. M., an Oration before the Honorary and acting branches of the Calliopean Society; 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M., declamation of original composition, by the students.

by the students.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES will be holden at the Seminary Office, June 11th, 1 o' clock. P. M.

II. P. Torsey, Secretary. Kent's Hill, May 29.

TRUSTEES OF THE EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEM-TRUSTEES OF THE EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEM-INARY.—The annual meeting of the Trustees of the East Maine Conference Seminary will be held in the Methodist Church at Searsport, on Thursday, June 12th next, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M. Business of importance demands the attention and presence of all the members of the Board.

WILLIAM H. PILSBURY, Secretary.

WISCASSET, May 15.

2w

N. B. At a special meeting of the Trustees in March, it was ordered that the first academic term shall commence on or before the last Wednesday in August next.

W. H. P.

THE TRUSTEES of the East Maine Annual Conference of the M. E. Church are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the Methodist Church in Searsport, on Wednes-day, June 11, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Bucksport, Me., May 21.

A. Moore, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Brethren who are to be examined in the studies of the Second Year in the E. M. Conference will please meet the Committee of Examination, Tuesday, June 10, at 9 o'clock, A. M. in Methodist meeting-house in Searsport.

Exeter, May 15.

Exeter, May 15. EASTHAM CAMP MEETING will be held, Providence W. T. HARLOW, J. HASCALL, A. BINNEY.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.—The brethren to be examined in the Third Class will please meet the Committee on Tuesday, June 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the M. E. Church at Searsport.

S. H. Beale.

THE PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION of the Providence District will be held at Pawtucket, R. I., commencing on Tuesday, June 24th, and continuing three days. A general attendance is earnestly solicited. The preachers who pledged themselves for the occasion, will come, we trust, prepared to redeem their pledge. ledge. Centreville, May 29.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED,
S. A. Cushing—J. W. Perkins—J. G. Post—J. H. Twombly—
J. D. Butler—C. Andrews—J. Thurston—P. S. Mather (M. B.
due May 1, '51, and C. B. June 1, '51)—R. S. Rust—R. W. Keeler
—C. F. Allen—J. Crane—A. Adams—J. Weston—T. C. Gardner
—J. B. Wentworth—R. C. Putney—C. Holman—R. Paine—M.
Martindale—S. P. Heath—O. N. Clark (you are credited to
April 1, 1852.) BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

BOOKS FORWARDED, from May 24 to May 31.

BOOKS FORWARDED, from May 24 to May 31.

G. E. Chapman, Chesterville, 1 pkge, by Thompson; E. W. Stetson, Damariscotta, Me., 1 pkge, by Carpenter; J. A. Adams, Lynn, 1 pkge, called for; B. T. Sandford, New Bedford, 1 pkge, by Hatch, J. H. Davis, Standish, Me., 1 pkge, S. S. A.; A. F. Bailey, Gloucester, 1 pkge, by Winchester; S. S. Cummings, W. Cumberland, 1 pkge, by Herald; C. Philibrick, Biddeford, Me., 1 pkge, left at E. RR.; J. Wilson, Gloucester, 1 pkge, by Winchester; D. Patten, Warren, R. I., 1 pkge, by Earle; J. F. Mc Collom, Brandon, Vt., 1 pkge, by Loney; Lane & Scott, New York, 1 pkge, by Harnden; C. B. Duren, Bucksport Centre, 1 pkge, by Hodgman; B. F. Baker, Ware, 1 pkge, by Thompson; R. Davin, N. York, 1 pkge, by Harnden; J. C. Cole, Rochester, N. H., 1 pkge, left at Hanson's Hotel; J. E. King, Newburry, Vt., 1 pkge, by Cheney; O. S. Howe, Ballard Vale, 2 pkges, left at RR: Wm. Gordon, Newburryport, 1 pkge, by Forbes; J. D. Bridge, Springfield, 1 pkge, by Thompson; H. J. Little & Co., Portland, Me., 1 pkge, by Longley; S. Kelley, Lawrence, 1 pkge, by Longley to Portland, thence by White Mountain Stage; O. C. Baker, Concord, N. H., 1 pkge, called for; P. Jaques, Ssecarappa, Me., 1 pkge, by Longley; S. Quimby, Manchester, N. H., 1 pkge; S. Cushing, No. Wilbraham, 1 pkge, by Thompson; Z. Rich, Truro, 1 pkge, teft at Fall River RR; M. J. Talbot, Sandwich, 1 pkge, called for; George Dunbar, Lynn, 1 pkge, taken at office; S. L. Pesse, Edgartown, 1 pkge, by Hongley is Capity, Me., 1 pkge, by Hongley; S. Quimby, Manchester, N. H., 1 pkge, then by A. & St. L. Rk to E. Poland, Me.; Danil Wise, New Bedford, 1 pkge, by Hoth; M. Wight, care of C. Virril, Esq., E. Poland, Me., 1 pkge, by Longley to Dunbar, Lynn, 1 pkge, taken at office; S. L. Pesse, Edgardown, 1 pkge, by Hoth; M. Wight, care of C. Virril, Esq., E. Poland, Me., 1 pkge, by Cheney; D. P. Robinson, Russel Depot, 1 pkge, by Thompson; G. W. Bryant, Concord, N. H., 1 pkge, by Thompson; G. W. Bryant, Concord, N. H., 1 pkge, by Thompson; G. W. Bryant, C

C. H. PEIRCE, No. 5 Cornhill

CIRCULAR. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public, that, in addition to former facilities for gaining their favor, they have secured the valuable services of Mr. Benebet Salvo, as Cutter, a gentleman whose reputation as an Artist stands unrivalled in this country—and likewise the services of Mr. Connad Hennier, from Paris, in the same capacity—whose skill and ability have been fully established in other situations. With ability have been fully established in other situations. With every desirable style of Goods upon their counters, and with the above names to offer to their customers as guarantees of good and becoming fits, for the Garments manufactured from their Cloths, the subscribers feel assured of giving general satisfaction, and of securing a continuance of the patronage they have hitherto enjoyed. CLAPP & GAVETT. GEORGE P. CLAPP, GEORGE B. GAVETT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE B. GAVETT. I

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—B. SALVO, having connected himself as Cutter with the firm of Clapp & Gavett, hereby gives notice to his old friends and patrons that he may be found at their establishment, Corner of Tremout and Beacon Streets, where he will be happy to wait upon them with his professional services, and ready, as of old, to please them. He feels assured that the new house with which he is connected will be found all that they can desire for fair prices and unexceptionable goods.

June 4

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGA-

ARPER'S NEW MONTHEY MAGAZINE.

CONEENTS OF THE JUNE NUMBER.

Summer. By James Thomson. With Twenty-five Illustrations. The Sight of an Angel.
Muurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune. By Charles Lever, Author of "Charles O'Malley," &c. (Continued.)
Ancedotes of Paganini.
The Household of Sir Thomas More. Libellus a Margereta More, quindecim Annos nata, Chelseiæ inceptus.
The Pearl Divers.
Thantons and Realities. (Continued.)
Madame de Genlis and Madame de Stael.
The Two Roads.
Stories of Shipwreck.
Joe Smith and the Mormons. By Prof. Johnston.
An Ice-hill Party in Russia.
The Blind Lovers of Chamouny.
The Daughter of Blood.—A Tale of Spanish Life.
The Execution of Fieschi, Pepin, and Morey.
Personal Habits and Character of the Walpoles. By Eliot

Personal Habits and Character of the Waipoles. By Eliot Warburton.
An Incident of Indian Life.
Coffee Planting in Ceylon.
A Breton Wedding.
Joanna Baillie.
A Visit at Mr. Webster's. By Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley.

A Visit at Mr. Webster's. By Lady Emmeline Stuart Workley. The Jeweled Watch.
New Proofs of the Earth's Rotation. With Two Illustrations.
Adventure with a Grisly Bear.
A Visit to the North Cape.
A Conversation in a Kentucky Stage-coach. By Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley.
Anecdotes of John Philpot Curran. By Charles Phillips.
My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytten (Continued).

My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life. By Sir Edward Bul-wer Lytton (Continued.)
Mary Kingsford—Recollections of a Police Officer.
Monthly Record of Current Events—An Abstract and Chroni-cle of Political, Social, Literary, Artistic, and personal Affairs at Home and Abroad.
Literary Notices—Book of the Month.
A Leaf from Punch.—Tired of the World.—Pleasure Trip of Messrs. Robinson and Jones.—A Perfect Wretch. With Five Illustrations.

Illustrations.

Sashions for Early Summer. With four Illustrations. HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is issued invariably on the first day of the month in which it is dated. Each Number will first day of the month in which it is dated. Each Number will contain 14 octavo pages, in double columns; each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest miscellaneous literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate plates of the Fashions, a copious chronicle of Current Events, and impartial notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for June and December.

TREMS.—The Magazine may be obtained from Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at There Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, at Two Dollars, or the Muslin Covers at Twenty-five Cents each, are furnished by the Agents or publishers.

umes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, at Two Dollars, or the Muslin Covers at Twenty-five Cents each, are furnished by the Agents or publishers.

Prince of the Monthlies," to both which titles we think it has a just claim. In six months after it was begun it had a circulation of 50,000 copies. The reasons for this unprecedented success are simply merit and cheapness. Each number is a book. The January Number, for instance, opens with Goldsmith's Traveller, embellished with those elegant wood cuts which have nade Harper's edition of the poems the best in America. This alone is worth 25 cents. So is the Monthly Record of Current Events. We are free to say that if just such a monthly record were published at \$3.00, we would readily subscribe. In elear exposition of that tangled subject, German politics, in the January Number, is worth the price of the volume. In every intelligent family that Monthly Record ought to be carefully read. We study it.—Southern Methodist Pulpit.

We know of no work we could more heartily commend.—De Bow's Commercial Review.

This enterprize was started to supply what seemed to be a vacancy in American Literature. It was designed for the Pzople, and, with the view to give it a wide and general circulation, the price was fixed so low as to place it within the reach of most readers. The experiment has succeeded beyond the expectations of the Publishers. It has, indeed, been signally successful.—Evening Journal.

It is by all odds the best periodical in the world.—New York Day-Book.

This periodical is indeed a literary luxury. The article on the Novelty Iron Works in the May Number, elaborately writtenjby Jacob Abbott, and illustrated with great accuracy and beauty, alone is worth four times the price of the mumber, and is a striking proof of the determination of the publishers to maintain and increase the high reputation which their Magazine has so justly acquired.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

This is decidedly one of the very best family monthlies published anywhere.—Christian Free

dom mistaken in their plans.—Southern Methodist Quarterly Review.

There is nothing in the country so cheap and excellent as this.—Albany State Register.

The "Monthly Record of Current Events" is a valuable epitome of political, literary, and social history, and is itself worth all that is asked for the Magazine.—Boston Courier.

The cheapest work ever published.—Spirit of the Times.

This Magazine consists of selections from the whole compass of British periodical literature, including popular extracts from favorite English books, which the publishers receive in advance of their publication in London. The plan keeps curiosity alive, and with the contents of the Magazine it will be abundantly gratified, each number containing as much matter as a volume of Macaulay's History of England, and sold at the ridiculously low price of 26 cents.—London Times.

The Monthly Record of Current Events is drawn up with masterly judgment. We see nothing 20 prevent a monthly circulation of 100,000 copies regularly next year.—Southern Christian Advocate.

We have repeatedly expressed our opinion of the singular tin Advocate.

We have repeatedly expressed our opinion of the singular ability with which it is conducted. This Magazine is eminently entitled to the consideration of every family.—Baltimore Amer-

ican.
HARPER & BROTHER, New York; REDDING & CO., 8
State street, Boston, Agents for all Messrs. Harper & Brothers
Publications.

June 4 THE MINUTES OF THE N. E. CONFERENCE are now ready, having been prepared with great care by the Conference, under the particular direction of Rev. Z. A. Mudge. They embrace an amount of information in regard to the Conference, of great value to all our churches, and which has not been published in the Herald. We have hazarded the experiment of getting up something valuate, and publishing a Large edition, CHEAP, (though these would be cheap at any price) believing that the people wanted to see what the Conference was doing and were willing to buy enough to pay for publishing. The type remains, so that another edition can be printed, if the demand warrants.

Sixty pages, 12mo. pamphlet. Price, 75 cts. per dozen, or 10 cts. single copy.

May 21 THE MINUTES OF THE N. E. CONFERENCE

MELROSE UNION ACADEMY. The Sum-The Term of this School will commence, Wednesday, June 11, 1851. Instruction will be given in the various branches of English Education, the Latin, Greek and French Languages, Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Instruction will be especially adapted to fit Students for College, Teaching and the Counting Room.

TERMS. For English Branches, \$6.00 Languages, extra, each, 2.00 Drawing and Painting, extra, 2.00 Lessons on Piano Forte and use of Instruments, 10.00 Board in good families, \$2.25. The Principal can board six or eight boys in his family, and take the entire charge of them, both in and out of School.

May 28 2t

John C. Ingalls, A. M., Principal.

SECOND HAND ORGANS FOR SALE. The Organ in the Rev. Mr. Whiting's Church, Reading, Mass., it being an excellent instrument and in first rate order. The Organ formerly in the First Congregational Church, Bangor, Mc.—Rev. Mr. Little's.

The above Organs are enclosed in handsome mahogany cases, and have each two rows of keys, pedals, couplers, &c.

Also for sale, a Beautiful Parlor Organ containing five stops, in a mahogony case; and also an excellent Reed Organ (or Sersphine) of three stops, made by one of the best manufacturers.

The above will be sold low for cash or approved credit. For further particulars apply to

WM. B. D. SIMMONS & CO.,

May 21 3w Church Organ Builders, Boston.

For the Herald and Journal. WHERE IS MY HOME! BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Where is my home? where summer bowers are throwing Their wealth of incense on the perfumed air ? In lovely glades, where silver streams are flowing ? O, do you ask me if my home is there? Where is my home? where loved ones plead my staying. Where voices thrill my ear-the kindest-best ? Where harp, and lute, the songs of love are playing, Lulling the soul to sweet, untroubled rest ?

I've been a dweller in bright summer bowers, A willing wanderer on the breezy hills; A passionate lover of earth's gorgeous flowers, And a charmed listener to its thousand rills My childhood's hearth. God knows my soul's devotion Is poured on those who linger by its side; Sweet sounds of home! they waken wild emotion But from them all my path is severed wide.

Where is my home? wherever God shall call me, 'Mid friends-away, or on the treacherous sea; The earth's delicious ties no more enthrall me, Where Jesus leadeth, it is home to me. O, let me walk the earth a willing stranger; Claiming no home, no place of rest as mine; Expecting soon, to be a tireless ranger, On hills of light where rays of glory shine.

I cannot show to thee my home immortal, No earthly vision sees its light, its love; Come to the grave-yard, for there lies the portal, Which soon will lead me to my home above. A little while, perchance, a few days longer, My soul must stay in pilgrim paths to roam; But hope is bright, and O, my faith grows stronger, As I draw nearer to my heavenly home

REFORMERS.

BY J. R. LOWELL. If ye have not the great lesson learned. Which grows in leaves, tides in the mighty sea, And in the stars eternally hath burned. That only full obedience is free :-If ye in pride your true birthright bath spurned Or, for a mess of pottage, beggarly Have sold it how in Truth's name, have ve earned The holy right to fight for Liberty ! Be free, and then our God will give a sword Wherefor Orion's belt were not too bright; There shall be power in your lightest word To make weak Falsehood, pierced with arrowy light, Writhe, dving of her own most foul disease, Within her churches and her palaces!

SKETCHES.

GEORGE BORROW. Our readers must be acquainted with a remarkable book entitled, "The Bible in Spain," by George Borrow. Its appearance some years since caused a sensation, and the inquiry was frequent, "Who is George Borrow?" Little was then known of the adventurous spirit which seemed so perfectly at home and self-possessed amidst scenes and dangers which would have driven men of ordinary courage back. He was an agent of the British Bible Society, and his mission was to explore the religious condition of Spain and distribute the word of God. It was a hazardous enterprize, and Borrow was the very man to conduct it to a successful issue. He feared nothing, and was never taken by surprise. He penetrated where ordinary travellers never suffered their curiosity to lead them, and when dangers beset his path he was always found equal to the encounter. With the manners of the people he was familiarly acquainted, and he was ready for a conversation with everybody he met. reached the shore. Peace to her memory. The Gypsies recognized him as one who knew their language and understood their habits. In his solitary journies and his intercourse with people of all descriptions, a special providence watched over him and carried him safely through. In the wide world it would have been difficult to find just such another man, in all points so well adapted to the mission he had undertaken. The narrative of his journies and adventures is written with great liveliness and vigor, full of portraits, vivid descriptions, and lively colloquies, and with not a single element of heaviness about it. It was justly pronounced a wonderful production, and a strong interest was awakened to know more of its author. His Zincali, or account of the Gypsies in Spain, followed, and although not possessed of the charms of the preceding work, it is in all respects profoundly interesting; and here again it may be said that none but George Borrow could have written it, because no one was so thoroughly conversant with Gypsey character. Recently we have learned more of this man. His "Lavengro" is unquestionably an autobiography. It is not to be measured by common rules, neither is its author. His character is unique, singular, and absolutely forbids the attempt to keep it within ordinary rules. From his very youth he was unlike other people. His tastes and pursuits were all original. He was most interested in learning what other people disregarded, and, with a remarkable facility in acquiring languages, he was ever ready to neglect his Latin to dive into the mysteries of the Gypsey, Welch, and native Irish. The scenes in Lavengro are oftentimes extravagant and wild, and sometimes we are disposed to put them down as the vagaries of imagination. Some of them too are objectionable, and little in accordannce with his professed views as a Christian. It is eminently a book sui generis, and queer as it is, we must confess we should like to see the sequel. To the new Monthly Magazine we are indebted for some further notices of the literary labors of this extraordinary man. It communicates the fact that in 1835 he published in St. Petersburg, Russia, a book entitled the Targum, or Metrical Translations from thirty Languages and Dialects, which he says were selected from a huge and undigested mass of translations, accumulated during several years. These show extensive philological knowledge and great metrical skill. He also edited the Gospel in the Mandchou Tartar dialect, and as no other one was competent to the work, he set up the type himself. He also published in Madrid Luke's Gospel translated into the Gypsey language; and all this is but a small part of his labors. His astonishing acquaintance with languages is illustrated by the following anecdote :- The well-known Sir William Napier, looking into a courtyard from the window of a Spanish inn, heard a man converse successively in a dozen tongues, so fluently and so perfectly, that he was puzzled to decide what was his country-Germany, Holland, France, Italy, Russia, Portugal, or Spain; and coming down he joined his circle, asked the question of him, and was astonished at the information that he was an English Bible agent. Between the historian of the Peninsular War and the missionary an intimacy sprung up, which we believe has continued without any interruption to the

Could the friends of Mr. Borrow induce him to write the full history of his travels, studies, adventures and observations, not in the style of Lavengro, but in that of the Bible in Spain, it would be one of the most wonderful and engaging books extant.—Presbyterian.

present time.

He who has provoked the shaft of wit cannot complain that he smarts from it. Profanity and politeness never associate to

Depreciate no one-an atom has a shadow. Stomach-the epicure's deity.

LADIES.

Zion's

For the Herald and Journal ORELLE.

BY CALEB B. JOSSELYN. Often, when an angel listeth, To the sorrows of my soul, Silently, these sounds it heareth, As a funeral toll Of an Autumn bell, Orelle! Orelle!! farewell!"

Then I hear the angel whisper. "Blighted love is folly's boon; Bind thy ties of friendship stronger, Youth's affection changeth soon Short the lover's spell, To thy Orelle, a long farewell!"

When the harp at evening playeth Vernon, or some plaintive song, Dirgelike in its tones, and calleth Hopes that erst had slumbered long, 'Tis their knell. Fair Orelle,

Adieu! Farewell! Pembroke, 1850.

For the Herald and Journal. THE LAST ONE GONE!

Died in Portland, Me., April 30, Sister Polly Atkins, aged 79 years. Sister A. was converted to God under the labors of Rev. Jesse Lee, and was one of the five which constituted the first class in Portland, formed by Phillip Wager, in 1795, consisting of Theophilus Boyinton, Hannah Bovinton, Polly Atkins, Abigail Baker and Susan Thrasher. Not long after the formation of this class, Abigail Baker left, and connected herself with Elias Smith's party. Susan Thrasher left and connected herself with Rev. Mr. Kellogue's church (now known as the Second Parish.) This left but three. Sister A. was one of that number. About this time they had an invitation to join the Baptist church, and were about to do so, when Sister A. alone lifted her voice against the measure, declaring peremptorily that she would not go, assuring them that they should one day have a church, (an idea which looked like presumption to the rest.)

For many years they held fast their confidence. though few in number; for it was eleven years before their number equalled that of an old Wesleyan class. They were often encouraged by the only brother of the number, (Bro. Boyinton. He would often exclaim with the leader of Israel's hosts on the eve of a signal victory, " Stand still and see the salvation of God." That salvation has been seen, and children's children have rejoiced in it. Their sacrifices were many, but their joy was full. Could you have seen them as they knelt at the first sacremental board, (which consisted of a rough board laid upon some chairs,) and witnessed their holy fellowship of soul, you would have thought that the declaration of the Saviour had a world of meaning in it. "In the world ve shall have tribulations, but in me ye shall have peace." "O," said Sister Atkins, "it was the happiest communion season

I ever enjoyed." The last member of that first class has gone. She lived without a stain upon her character. While others fell, she held fast to the end. Amidst all the charges which have taken place in the church in this city, (and they have not been few,) Sister A. has always stood firm.

Her sickness was long and distressing, yet in patience she possessed her soul. That religion which had been her consolation for more than half a century, was her support in death. She has

Portland, May 16.

PARENTS.

For the Herald and Journal. TO A YOUNG FRIEND.

Would I were as young as thou, Beauty blooming on thy brow; Blending there no trail of time, Pure as a streamlet in its prime

Boy, keep thyself within, Free from every selfish sin! Keep thy love in truth, as warm And perfect as thy princely form. Duxbury, Feb., 1851.

WORDS TO PARENTS.

What the princess of Egypt said to the mother of the babe that wept in its ark of rushes on the reedy Nile, the voice of the Almighty addresses to every parent on whose bosom is laid a bud of immortality :- " Take this child, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages." "Nurse it for me!" For the "King eternal.

immortal, invisible, the only wise God." Are you able? Will you engage to make it his royal subject? Then labor night and day, at the dawn and in the dews of morning, with sleepless prayer and a patience next only to that of redeeming love.

"I will give thee thy wages." Do you accept the conditions? Do you believe the promise? Years may pass and you see no recompense, reap no harvest but tears. Still go forth, weeping if you will, yet bearing precious seed, for unless the treasury of heaven be empty, or the truth of God can fail, your toil shall find payment.

But you must be faithful to the articles of agreement. " Nurse it for me"-not for the world. The world hath wages too. Yea, and she will doubtless pay those who train up their children after her fashions, in the broad road where thousands go. She hath a variety of wages, suited to the degree of service that may have been rendered, apples of Sodom, wood, hav, stubble, the whirlwind, "the worm that never dies, and the fire that is never quenched."-Mrs. Sigourney.

TOUTH.

For the Herald and Journal. HAPPY DEATH OF A SABBATH SCHOOL SCHOLAR AND TEACHER.

Henrietta, daughter of Mr. John and Mrs Mary Ann Still, died in Pittston, Me., May 9, in the twentieth year of her age. She was an amiable young lady of superior mind, modest in her deportment, obedient as a child, affable and kind as an associate, teachable as a scholar, confiding and affectionate as a friend, consistent and persevering as a Christian. She did not relish the amusements and vanities too common to youth, was thoughtful, and of serious deportment. She was for several years a scholar in the Sabbath School, and by the faithful instructions of her teacher was persuaded to seek the salvation of her soul. She joined class, Feb. 5, 1850joined the M. E. Church in full, Dec. 15, of the same year, and continued an example of piety and an ornament to her profession to her dying

On my first visit after she was taken sick, she remarked that she felt that she had nothing to do, that while in health her preparation for death had been made. She remarked on a subsequent visit, that to live would be Christ, but to die would be gain. Early on Sabbath morning she sent for her

I go; she then clasped her hands across her breast, interest, while he labored with all his might, and and raised her eyes, and heart, and voice to heaven in fervent prayer for her friends, and especially for her unconverted associates. It was hardly stand, as his limbs seemed stiffened with

ing, when the soul, as if aroused to give its last rest, and found it at Bro. L's. expressions of joy to surviving friends, lit up her countenance with a heavenly glow, while among other things she said, (and they were her last

words,) " I shall soon be with Jesus." Pittston, May, 1851.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Miss ABBA A. PARTRIDGE died in Rockland, of pulmonary consumption, May 5, aged 23 years. flock of children urged me to stop for the night She consecrated herself to God about five years and could not be denied. Such was her imporago. She has left with her friends a diary, in tunity, Mr. W. yielded the point, and all rewhich is sketched her Christian exercises for al-turned home. Not long after the people had most every day since her conversion, and from left the place, the wooden chimney began to first to last, holiness, entire consecration to God blaze, and the good woman was almost beside and his cause, were the great objects of her heart herself, and the larger children began to scream. and life. She was not only a constant attendant on all the means of grace, but devoted her common among the new settlers. The firepecuniary means almost exclusively to the cause of Christ, and the poor, who were never forgotten by her. Her means were the avails of her to carry off the smoke. They had built a very own industry, of which she devoted a specific sum to the various institutions of the church, and with her hand almost palsied in death, she and 10 or 12 feet from the hearth. The wind paid her annual subscription of five dollars to through the crevice increased the flame, and I the Missionary cause. Such were her views of knew if it burnt through to the roof the house the purity of God and heaven, that she some- must go, and the family be turned into the snow. times expressed fears that she was not pure and I called for something with which to throw holy enough to dwell with God; but as she drew water, and they brought me a pint tin cup as the near the eternal world, those fears were lost in best they had. I told the oldest daughter of the fruition of God's presence and blessing. Her about 15 or 16 to fetch me water as fast as possun sat with a clear sky, and all was bright for sible, for she seemed much more calm than her Rockland, May 20.

Bro. LEONARD BLANCHARD died of lock jaw, if he was willing to die, he invariably replied, sacrifice of thanksgiving, and slept in safety.
"Not my will, but the will of the Lord be done."

Returning to Jefferson I called at a miserable "The good man is perished out of the earth."

are the dead who die in the Lord."

PHINEAS HIGGINS. Pittston, May.

5, aged 27. Bro. Watts was a devoted Christian really be glad to know what has become of them. and consistent member of the Methodist E. Church. The church, the choir and the commu-burne through Colebrook I passed the village nity, will sensibly feel his loss. His sickness where we had tried to get an appointment, but was violent and of short duration; in the early it seemed the hot-bed of opposition. Now a part of it he expected to die, and while his rea- Mr. Griswold came to the road, and begged me son continued, he triumphed in the God of his to come in and see his wife, for she seemed to be salvation.

Hazardville, Ct., May 21.

death was peaceful-her record is on high.

C. D. PILLSBURY. Bangor, Me., May 19.

but he died in peace.

J. C. PRINCE. Damariscotta, May 19.

For the Herald and Journal. INCONVENIENCES OF ITINERANCY.

REV. P. BOYNTON:-I suppose you have bridges, or ferries across the Connecticut in your them; but I hastened to my appointment. Soon country in these days of improvement; but after meeting a messenger came, and said she when I was stationed on Lunenburg circuit, revived, and wanted to see me. I hastened which lay on both sides of the river, I had fre- three or four miles, but was too late; she was quent occasion to cross, back and forth without past speaking, and soon died. Here I learned bridge, and but very few ferry boats in operation. great lesson-although they did not pretend to In many places they had log canoes in which we would put our saddle and bags, and make our horse swim across, holding him by the bridle. This did very well in warm weather, but when ice began to make, and when it was breaking up.

we often had great difficulty.
On Saturday, Jan. 4, 1806, in passing from Hereford to Stewartstown, I was involved in considerable difficulty. We could commonly ford the river when not obstructed with ice, which at this time was considerable, and quite I had in a good degree delivered my soul. strong on the eastern shore where the water was deepest. It seemed doubtful if I should succeed. but I knew of no other place where I should be so likely to succeed, and set forward. When I came into deep water, my horse could not break escent thought of a moment. through, and in a rage became almost unmanagable. The day was cold, and the water well instances survives himself; his soul, his under

Sabbath School teacher, with whom she con-the heel of my boot until it became strong versed interestingly. It was the last interview enough to bear me-then we managed to get she was to have with her dear teacher, whom upon dry land.

she dearly loved, on earth; an interview long to The Lord comforted our hearts at Bro. Lock's be remembered. She was now supposed to be on the Sabbath, and on Monday it was supposed dying, and thought she was soon to depart. She it would be safe to cross to Canaan upon the ice, said to her weeping mother, "don't weep, my dear and a brother went with me to the river. I mother, don't keep me back, let me go; why not, alighted, and kept the length of my bridle from if I am willing?" she remarked to her teacher my horse. We had not gone far when the ice that for a fortnight past, though her head had gave way, and my horse went down, and I but been much disordered by disease, yet not a wave narrowly escaped going down with him, and of of trouble has rolled across my peaceful breast. losing my saddle bags under the ice. He could then turning her eyes and looking with joy, she touch bottom, but could not get out. I held pointed her weeping parents to a throne of grace, him by the bridle, though the ice was bending and her young friends to Jesus as their only under me, and requested the brother to run for an axe. He did so, and began cutting a chan-She then said to all in the room, now all sit nel from the shore where the ice was quite thick. down, and I will pray with you once more before I watched his progress with no small degree of

a season of refreshing; it was the chamber where the cold. After stirring him about a little, I the good meet their fate, quite on the verge of mounted, and hasted to a brother's barn. There I covered, and rubbed him for hours, until he As one who was converted when she was ap- was warm and dry. I spent the day in nursing proached her bedside, she exclaimed, "O! are you my horse, and drying my saddle, and set off near not glad we made up our minds to seek religion sunset, and rode about twenty miles by 11 o' when we did." She continued until Friday morn-clock. Then nature made an urgent claim for

> Wednesday, Feb. 12.-Rode from Jefferson to Duran, 12 miles, in a severe snow-storm, and where the wind had advantage it threw the snow into heaps. The evening was boisterous, and yet the few settlers came with their teams, as a

meeting was a great rarity.

We had a melting time while I spoke on Isa 41: 17, 18; after which Mr. Williams wished me to go home with him, as I had promised him when there before. The man of the house where we were, was from home, and the women with a

mother. She had to go some way to the spring; but she worked like a hero-while the mother seemed frantic with agony, doing what she could.

With my best exertions in throwing water in Pittston, Me., on the 1st day of May, in the such a distance, with such a vessel, it was only sixty-first year of his age. Bro. Blanchard was now and then that I could hit the mark, and at strictly moral from his youth up, and of sterling times the fire gained upon me, and then a few integrity. Something more than seven years good shots would give me the advantage. After since he was brought to feel that something a while of painful suspense, having obtained more than morality was required by the Gospel some skill in the operation, we saw the fire exof the blessed God. He sought and found redemption in the blood of Christ—joined the M. light in believing that her anxious solicitude for E. Church; since which time he has continued to my stay, was of the Lord. If there had been adorn the doctrines of God our Saviour by a none to assist them, we cannot see but the house well ordered life and a godly conversation. must have been consumed, and the mother, and During his last illness, which was severe, when I think eight children must have been driven asked if he had any fears, promptly replied in into the drifting snow, with no near neighbor to the negative; on being asked a number of times afford any relief. We poured forth an evening

In his death it may be said emphatically that hut, having some knowledge of the family, and was disgusted at the filthiness, and wretchedness, and extreme ignorance of the inmates. The Sister ELIZABETH ANN SEARLS died in Chel- woman was the presiding genius over the premisea, Me., in the 21st year of her age. She was ses, and although good places were obtained for converted about four years since, and joined the two of their children, she would not let them go M. E. Church, of which she remained a worthy through fear they would be worked too hard. member until death removed her to the church As I went in, I obtained a glimpse of a girl of triumphant. She died in the Lord. "Blessed some 14 or 15 years, as she run from the chimney corner to hide-the dangling rags about her were insufficient to-and vet the tender hearted mother was afraid her dear child would be worked too hard. The boy was not much better ALONZO WATTS died in Rockville, Ct., April off, and as to the flock of little ones, I should

Tuesday, April 29 .- On my way from Cock-L. W. Blood. | near her end. I was soon at her bed-side, and found her in great distress of mind, and she felt assured that she must die. She had lately been Mrs. MATILDA BICKFORD, wife of Thomas confined, and her friends had lost all hope of her Bickford, of Bangor, Me., and daughter of the recovery. Her soul was in agony, and her cries late Deacon Howe, of North Dixmont, died May were for mercy, deeply reproaching herself for 7. aged 37 years. Sister B. experienced religion having neglected the great salvation. I spoke some 17 years previous to her death and united to her of the nature and consequences of sin, and with the M. E. Church, of which she remained a of Christ our glorious sacrifice, and pointed her worthy member till transferred to the church tri- to the Lamb of God as her only hope. By urumphant. Her sufferings during her last sick- gent request, I called again the next day, and ness were protracted and very severe, but grace found her living; but no language can describe proved sufficient—she endured all with Christian the overwhelming agony of the friends that had patience and resignation, often saying, "I have gathered to witness the closing scene. At times bread to eat of which you know not." Her she was conscious, at others wandering. Her father seemed to feel as much as nature could bear; but a feeble mother seemed almost in the agony of dying with her writhing daughter. A brother and sister poured out their grief, but a THADDEUS PERKINS, son of John Perkins, of husband with three children laid no restraint Newcastle, Me., died in Liberty, Ohio, March upon the overflowing torrent of their broken 30, aged 22 years and 4 months. Bro. Perkins hearts. He partly reclined upon the bed, crywas a young man of much promise, strictly moral ing, O God have mercy-must I give her upin his walk, of studious habits, and mild dispo- is there no hope-must my children be mothersition. He professed religion some fourteen less, and myself bereaved! The cries of the months since, and united with the M. E. Church children at the top of their voices, and the outin this place. Sometime last fall he left New- gushing sympathy of the neighbors, united to castle for Ohio, hoping that a change of climate exhibit such a scene as I had never before conwould improve his health; but alas, consumption ceived. I sought to compose them, that we that fell destroyer had already marked him for might not aggravate the dying woman, and his victim. He died far from his happy home, might improve the time in conversation and prayer. She seemed to have a clear sense of her need, and of her trust in Christ; but such was her distress her mind was often wandering commended her with the family and friends unto God, after having warned them of the danger of neglecting their soul's salvation until death might hurry them into eternity.

They could hardly consent to let me leave have religion themselves, yet they were exceedingly anxious that she might obtain pardon through Christ, and die happy.

By request I preached at her funeral. most weeping time-I spake freely, and in great plainness. I had wanted for the year to deliver message to this people, but had no opportunity till this time, which was my last visit to the upper part of the circuit. Whether there was any fruit or not, I cannot tell; but I felt as if I

New Bedford, May 17. A pen is the silent mouthpiece of the mind wich gives ubiquity and permanence to the evan-

Short-lived as man undoubtedly is, he in many up upon his sides; but after considerable flatte- standing, passions, fancy, remembrances, often ry. I got along side of the ice, and broke it with die before his body.

For the Herald and Journal. NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE ON TEM-

MR. EDITOR:—The following is substantially the report presented, by the committee on temperance, to the N. H. Conference, which was unanimously adopted by the Conference.

Your committee on temperance reports as follows: It is not necessary to go into a labored argument to show that the use of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, is an evil and sin. This fact has been proved by good authority, by men of sound intellect and morals, who have been thorough in their investigations, whose decision may be confided in. The evil of using intoxicating drinks has also been seen by the effects produced in society. It may, however, be necessary to keep the subject of temperance before the mind, that every lover of good order, virtue

death, to blast and destroy every good thing.

There is a loud call to every lover of humanity, virtue and happiness, to make speedy and vigorous efforts to arrest and destroy this enemy to God and man. There is no reason for despair, fear or dismay, for by the aid of the same hand which has thus far carried on the good work, the clouds which etill remain will be dispersed and leads which etill remain will be dispersed and mals and plants. which has thus far carried on the good work, clouds which still remain will be dispersed, and we may be assured that the march of reform is 24 in number, (25 for physicians,) 3 ft. by 2, beautifully colored, and executed in the best manner and with the best materials. The first of the series now ready. Price, 50 etc. single, complete set. 86.

Resolved, 2. That the church should be free from such persons as persist in a violation of the rule of Discipline in reference to the sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

Resolved. 3. That we, as preachers in charge, from such persons as persist in a violation of the

Kesolved, 3. That we, as preachers in charge, will faithfully administer the Discipline in our appointments the coming year, in respect to those members of the M. E. Church who persist in such Resolved, 3. That we, as preachers in charge,

utmost capacity with interesting young ladies and gentlemen, to pass the ordeal of public excame from the pen of any man."—Eastern Argus, (Me.) amination. A more interesting company it has not yet been our pleasure to behold.

A respectable number of the Board of Visitors were present. That portion of the Board who are members of the N. H. Conference were necessarily absent on account of the session of their TMPROVED ARTIFICIAL LEGS. Price below

tween the teachers and scholars. The teachers looked somewhat care-worn. We are of opinion that a more laborious Faculty it would be difficult to find.

The buildings and grounds appeared in good repair. The buildings have been remodeled on a very commendable plan, and are sufficiently convenient for the purposes of their erection.

The examination was very satisfactory to the committee, and fully sustained the high reputation of the institution. It may seem invidious where all did well, to specify particular instances of excellency; still the committee were of opinion that the classes in Physiology, Rhetoric, Algebra, and particularly the advanced classes in Geometry and the class in Olendorf, were deserving of honor.

The paintings and drawings exhibited by the ladies were of a very superior order.

were therefore prepared at the opening of the Institute to enter the Senior class, having passed through the studies prescribed by law, and passing a satisfactory examination therein, graduated in due course and received from the Faculty Dr-PLOMAS AS LADIES OF LIBERAL LEARNING. GRADUATES.

Amy S. Aspenwall, Gilsum, N. H. Elizabeth A. Neilson, Ryegate, Vt. Louisa M. Morse, S. Waterford, Vt. Hannah B. Tucker, Newbury, Vt. Mary L. King, (Valedictorian), Cambridge, N.Y.

Honorary Diplomas were also conferred on Miss Caroline J. Lane, the accomplished Preceptress of Newbury Seminary, and Miss Eliza C. Chase, former Preceptress of the same Seminary. The committee recommend our youth who may desire the best advantages for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education to repair to this institution. Our daughters have long enough been deprived of their rights; and now, that we have an institution from which they may receive the honor conferred on those of liberel learning, we confidently hope that our ladies will readily avail themselves of its advantages.

JOHN STEVENS, Chairman Board of Visitors. OTIS M. LEGATE, Secretary. Newbury, May 8.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

the mind, that every lover of good order, virtue and the happiness of our race may be stirred up to new diligence and zeal in the temperance reform, that its march may be onward to victory. For our encouragement, it may be well to take a view of the temperance reform. A great change has taken place in society as to the use of intoxicating drinks. We say by the providence of God, for his hand may be seen in every onward step of the temperance reform, from the commencement to the present time.

Have new modes of operation been wanted, or new agencies been called for, they have been furnished. This has been done from the formation of the first temperance society to the latest organization. The whole operation being in agreement with the order of God's works, in creation and revelation, the first being less and the latter more perfect; so that the work has gone on and become more deep and permanent, more wide spread and glorious in its influence and conquests.

Great good has been accomplished; many have been saved from a miserable life, an untimely grave and everlasting destruction. Many fathers and mothers have been saved from much disgrace, and society has been made much better.

But to the disgrace of the nation and church, the cult of intemperance still exists, as an enemy, in our midst, scattering arrows, fire brands and death, to blast and destroy every good thing, the strangement, all the principles of Physiology and the will be strangement and the purchase and reading of problems of the smill, and many thildren from wretchedness and mothers have been saved from and society has been made much better.

But to the disgrace of the nation and church, the cult of intemperance still exists, as an enemy, in our midst, scattering arrows, fire brands and death, to blast and destroy every good thing, and many children from wretchedness and reading up to the totory.

The color of the competition of the control of t

Your committee present the following resolutions, for the consideration and action of this Conference:

Resolved, 1. That we will countenance every association formed on moral principles, having for its design the temperance reform.

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"It is well calculated to instruct the medical student, and even the prescriptioner, by a pine posted up to the present time. even the practitioner, by being posted up to the present til Dr. Mott, Emeritus Professor of Surgery, New York City.

members of the M. E. Church who persist in such violation.

Resolved, 4. That every philanthropist should, in the exercise of his rights in the elective franchise, give his influence in favor of such men for office as will favor the temperance reform.

Resolved, 5. That a memorial to the next Legislature of New Hampshire to enact a law making it a criminal offence to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage, be circulated in the Control of the pressure of the great laws of health, and of the present of the great laws of health, and of the present of the great laws of health, and of the present of the great laws of health, and of the present of the great laws of health, and of the present of the great laws of health, and of the present of the great laws of health, and of the present laws of health, and can law laws of health, and can law laws of

making it a criminal offence to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage, be circulated in the Conference for the signature of the members, and that we will circulate such memorials among our people and forward them to the Legislature.

A FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

Bristol, N. H., May 14.

NEWBURY SEMINARY.

The Semi-annual Examination of Newbury Seminary, and the Newbury Female Collegiate Institute, took place in the Seminary Hall, Tuesday, the 6th inst.

At 8 o'clock the spacious hall was filled to its utmost capacity with interesting young ladies

Head of the finest Young Ladies' Schools.

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**Grain Action, and I might say, its perfect adaptation to the class of minds for which it is designed. Its freedom from technicalities, and the practical tendency of its remarks, must be minds for which it is designed. Its freedom from technicalities, and the practical tendency of its remarks, must be minds for which it is designed. Its freedom from technicalities, and the practical tendency of its remarks, must be minds for which it is designed. Its freedom from technicalities, and the practical tendency of its remarks, must be minds for which it is designed. Its freedom from technicalities, and the practical tendency of its remarks, must be technicalities, and the practical tendency of its remarks, must be minds for which it is designed. Its freedom from technicalities, and the practical predom of its remarks, must be minds for which it is designed. Its freedom from technicalities, and the practical tendency of its remarks, must be minds for which it makes of the finest Young Ladies' Schools in Penn. "I have attentively and general reader. Fer. T. M. Cann, Principal of one of the finest Young Ladies' Sc

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Jan 29

Conference.

The pupils appeared in good health and fine spirits; everything indicated the most desirable harmony among the students, and especially be-On the receipt of accurate measurements a Limb can be ent to any part of the Union or Canada. A good fit warranted

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S. D. Townsend, D. H. Storer, and Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Editor of
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, and to the Editor of Zion's Herald.

Jan 15

WILSON'S LADIES AND GENTLE-WILSON'S CADIES AND GENTLE-MEN'S CONFECTIONARY, COFFEE ROOMS, AND ICE CREAM SALOONS. No. 6 Franklin street, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Howland.)

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Stranger visitors and the public generally are invited to call. No 6 Franklin street, Boston.

DAPER HANGINGS! NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 168 WASHINGTON STREET, nearly opposite Bromfield

In Part of States and Gentlemen's Exhibition came off on Wednesday. The different parts in this interesting affair were well sustained, and some of the Orations and Themes exhibited great power of thought and ripe scholarship. The exhibition did honor both to the taste and ability of all engaged therein.

The number of students in attendance during the term is three hundred and twelve.

The Female Collegiate Institute the committee found in a flourishing condition.

There are at present in the institution forty-three students; of these, five, who had been for years pursuing their studies in the seminary and were therefore prepared at the opening of the

TERMS

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and care of publishing this paper, do so solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever or their services. The profits that accrue after paying the necessary expense of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont and East Maine Con-

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hat there can be no misunderstanding.

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